INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 91---. BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 17 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
21 Apr.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May,	RAJPUTANA.		16,588
12 ,,	MOREA*		10,963
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA *		10,986
16 ,,	MANTUA		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA		8,000
7 July	RANPURA*		10,601
14 ,,	MOREA		10,963
21 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA		10,946
1 Sep.	RAJPUTANA		16,588
8 ,,	DELTA		8,097
15 ,,	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA x	16,440
22 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
29 ,,	RAZMAK @		10,602
6 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
13 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,502
20 ,,	RAWLPINDI		16,619
27 ,,	RAZMAK		10,602

@ To marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £130
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441
14th June	MANORA	7,883
5th July	DUMANA	8427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

25th April	DELTA	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan
26th April	NARKUNDA	Colombo, and Australia.
3rd May	†MIRZAPORE	Straits, China and Japan
25th May	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia
8th June	RAWALPINDI	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN	for Australia
25th June	†KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan
6th July	RAJPUTANA	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA	for Australia
7th July	†ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	NALDERA	Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting	at Colombo with CHITRAL	for Australia.

† Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
18thApr.	BARODA	Buseh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
19th ,,	xELLORA	Mombassa.
29th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi
21st ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
23rd ,,	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
25th ,,	KHANDALA	East & South Africa

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Suez Maru ..	4646	6th Apr.	19 April
Tokushima Maru	5976	7th Apr.	20 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th ,,	20 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	11th May
Hakodate Maru..	5303	7th May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	12th April	19th April
Shunko Maru ..	24th ,,	6th May
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	20th ,,
Sydney Maru ..	18th ,,	30th ,,
Honolulu Maru,	24th ,,	31st ,,
Sumatra Maru..	9th June.	22nd June

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 848.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA

A REJOINDER

By Mr. K. NATARAJAN
Editor, "Indian Social Reformer."

With an Introduction
By The Hon. MR. G. A. NATESAN,
Editor of the "Indian Review."

This is a scathing exposure of the many mendacious allegations of Miss Mayo against the character and aspirations of the Indian people and their social institutions. Mr. Natarajan charges Miss Mayo for freely indulging in half-truths and even untruths without any attempt to verify them. The criticisms of Miss Mayo's book by Dr. Margaret Balfour, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi form valuable appendices to this useful little publication. Sir Rabindranath Tagore accuses her of 'deliberate untruthful irresponsibility.' Mahatma Gandhi compares her book to the report of a drain Inspector. The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan in the introduction to the book hopes that this exposure of 'an atrocious injustice to an ancient people' will go to some extent at least in removing 'the malignant contagion of race hatred' that has been propagated by Miss Mayo's book, particularly at a time when the Indian people are fighting for self-rule.

Price As. Twelve.

Can be had of:—
G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
G.T. Madras.
All Higginbothams' Rly. Stalls.
All Wheeler's Rly. Bookstalls.
And all book-sellers in India, Burma and Ceylon.

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 1st of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" are as under:—

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly.
Mofussil Rs. 5/- ,,
Foreign Rs. 7/- ,,

SINGLE COPY

1 1/2 ANNAS.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMB

Managing Agents: M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD

SPLENDID BONUS [25%] of the premium refunded as Bonus
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as per mont Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, (Fmof Building D'Lisroad, Mazagon, Bombay

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"THE WORLD'S NEWS"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.
(Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION)

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news, The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED EDUCATED LADS, between 14 and 17, to learn the printing profession. Monthly stipend to commence after six months satisfactory progress. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bombay.
A

WANTED as TEACHERS.—(1) GRADUATE, trained preferred, pay Rs 80/- to 140/-, Training allowance Rs. 15/-. (2.) INTERMEDIATE, trained preferred, pay Rs. 50/- to 75/- Training allowance Rs. 10/-. (3.) NORMAL TRAINED, pay Rs. 25/ to 35/-, Training allowance Rs. 5/-. (4) DRAWING MASTER, Special drawing qualifications, pay Rs. 35/- to 50/-. All appointments are on probation for one year, Provident Fund benefits at 6¼ per cent after confirmation. Apply by 5th May, 1928 to DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Raj Marwar, JODHPUR.
A 30241

WANTED as TEACHERS.—(1). A GRADUATE, trained preferred, pay Rs. 80/- to 140/- Traning allowance Rs 15/-. (2.) An INTERMEDIATE, trained preferred, pay Rs. 50/- to 75/- Training allowance Rs. 10/-. (3) DRAWING MASTER, Special Drawing qualifications pay Rs. 35/- to 50/-. Local allowances Rs. 15/-, 10/- and 10/- respectively Free quarters. All appointments are on probation for one year and provident Fund benefits at 6¼ per cent after confirmation. Apply to-PRINCIPAL, Rajput Schools, Chopasni, JODHPUR.
A 30240

WANTED.—A really first class STENOGRAPHER, who must be well up in English and able to take down notes in Shorthand at a minimum speed of 140 words per minute and transcribe and type accurately and quickly at a minimum speed of 60 words per minute on Remington Typewriter. Apply at once to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, 38, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, with attested copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) giving references and stating age, caste, qualifications, past experience and service, maximum speed in shorthand and typewriting and minimum salary required. The selected candidate will after a personal interview have to join at once.
A 30263

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED— An experienced CHAUFFEUR, capable of driving American Motor Cars. Apply to Box No. 51 'Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—CANVASSERS for wrist watches. Pay Rs. 100. Sample Rs. 5. Commercial Stores, COIMBATORE.
A R832

WANTED— An expert SIZING MASTER for J. C. Mills, Ltd. Gwalior. Pay according to qualifications. Must be a B. Sc. with knowledge of applied chemistry. Apply with full testimonials and salary desired, to MANAGER, Jiajirao Cotton Mills, Ltd. Gwalior.
A 30272

WANTED— An experienced SPINNING SUPERINTENDENT for a big cotton Mill in Calcutta. Pay according to qualifications not above 1500/- a month with free quarters and 1 servant. Also an experienced and expert WEAVING MASTER for the same mills on the same terms APPLY with full testimonials and salary desired to the MANAGER, Jiajirao Cotton Mills, Ltd. Gwalior
A 30273

WANTED AT NAGPUR.—A BRANCH SECRETARY for the C. P. Branch of the Company. Gentlemen conversant with office and agency organisation work should apply stating age, experience, past connections, credentials, etc. Preference will be given to university men with good family connections. Security deposit Rs. 2,666/- necessary. Permanent position and prospects to good able man. Apply to the MANAGER, ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd., Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
A 30277

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET in Linden House, Apollo Bunder one big shop, facing the Taj Hotel, very rare opportunity, Please apply to—AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Phone 22634.
C 30270

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED— One CALENDER of 3 or 5 bowls new or second hand, Please quote lowest prices to the Manager, The Khalsa Spinning & Weaving Mills, Delhi.
30268

EDUCATIONAL.

ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE No. 33 Delhi,—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches Homeopathy, Electro Homeopathy, Dentistry and Biochemistry locally by regular training as well as by correspondence through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal Royal Homeopathy Institute, DELHI.
P R735

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Infinitely superior to the Bazar Made article. Will last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme. From Rs. 2-3 per square yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.
Make your servants clothing of Kakomi Drill or let us make them for you. You get better service from Kakomi Materials. Coloured Drills from As. 10 per yard. Ready made clothing—Achkans from Rs 4-2 each, Pyjamas from Rs. 1-12 per pair, made from white Drill.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.
Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.
Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1 1/2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2. Serviettes to match, size 24" x 24" Rs. 4-8 per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTINGS.
Will give every satisfaction in wash and wear. In mauve Blue and Black stripes, 31" wide As. 9-6 per yard. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.
For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4-12 per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5-12 per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.
Extraordinary value. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36" — from Rs. 3-6 per pair.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE appointment of Publicity Officer, for which applications were invited in December, 1927, has been filled.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent.
30271

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE ATTENTION of Jurymen is directed to the Preliminary Jury Lists published in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 12th instant.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said Lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the undersigned on or before the 20th instant.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
16th April, 1928.
30269

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, under Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at their Ordinary Meeting proposed to be called for MONDAY, the 11th June, 1928, or for such subsequent date as may hereafter be notified to take into their consideration draft revised Water Bye-laws.

2. The Corporation will before finally approving the said draft bye-laws receive and consider any objection or suggestion, which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said Meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said revised bye-laws on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than ten days before the day of the said Meeting of the nature of his said objection, will by himself or his Counsel, Attorney or Agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said Meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed Bye-laws is kept at the office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

5. Printed copies of the proposed Bye-laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of annas 8 per copy.

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 5th April, 1928.
30274

The experience of many advertisers has proved that the

Bombay Chronicle

and the

Bombay Samachar

are media for price merchandise as well as for *merchandise where price is not a consideration.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Does a doctor commit murder if he ends the agonies of an incurable patient?

CONRAD VEIDT
IN
A MAN'S PAST

The story of a surgeon who had mouldered for years in prison then gains freedom only to find that he is to pose as the brother of the woman he worshipped

ALSO
LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
SHOWING
Britain's welcome to the King and Queen of Afghanistan.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A great Historical Production

CATHERINE THE GREAT
featuring

Scenes of Pomp and Splendour reproduced on an unparalleled scale.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE EXPLOITS
of
THE EMDEN

have amazed the world and extorted the Highest Praise wherever shown!
PRODUCED UNDER THE AEGIS of the
GERMAN ADMIRALTY
with some of the Officers and men who originally belonged to that German Raider!

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE GAUCHO"

Laugh and the World Laughs with you. Leap and you leap alone!
Doug. does both in his most stupendous production.

PATHE CINEMA

6-30 and 10 p.m.

DAILY CHANGE OF PICTURES.

TO-DAY
QUO VADIS
WITH
EMIL JANNINGS

Wonderful Box.

The box answers the following and similar questions in all languages, speaking with deceased souls, traces stolen articles, lost persons, hidden treasures, articles in the pockets of others, news from afar, fate of the sick, can foretell the result of every work, etc.,

Price Rs. 2-8-0; Postage as. 6.

B. B. Bengali & Sons.
Chhakkalal Street, Farrukhabad.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th April, 1928 at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:—

Medicine, machinery, sewing machine, cotton, embroidery, artificial silk yarn, tools, crockery, stove, brandy, 24 cases hinges, cycle saddles, hardware, etc., etc.,

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. Nos. 196-200; 202-206; 172-182, 38-40; 1, 2, 3 and 4; Cases Nos. 205; 206; 210; 263; Memonwada Road.

Building St. Nos. 256; Case No. 152; Junction of Sanker Street and Sankli Street Cross Lane.

MENESSE & CO.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ld

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosaki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

COOK-EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital	Authorised	Rs. 6,00,00,000
,,	Subscribed	,, 3,56,05,275
,,	Paid-up	,, 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS		,, 1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

Lanol

is an efficacious German remedy for chronic Eczema, Syphilitic and other poisonous sores and skin diseases.

Price Re. 1 per Phial, Rs. 2-8 for 3. Postage extra.

MALLICK & Co.
1, Jugipara Lane, Calcutta

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER—SPECULATIVE BUYING BROADENING—SHORT COVERING—FUTURES 5 TO 12 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, April 14.

The New York futures market opened quiet and improved 13 points on Wall Street buying and short covering influenced by unfavourable weather reports. Later on scattered profit-taking relapsed prices somewhat and the market closed at a rise of 5 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 5 points to 20.50c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 10 to 11 points. Spot prices improved 9 points to 20.04c.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee in their report dated 16th instant reproduced the following interesting remarks regarding strength of market and Hazards to New Crop:—

"The strength of the market is autonomous or self-generated and there is no knowing where it may carry prices if the world should become convinced that the next crop was likely to be insufficient. It looks like a genuine case of a "good one which needs no bush" and as we have no desire to aggravate a grave situation we will not dwell upon the hazards which the crop now being planted may be exposed. The list includes everything from the Army worm to the Weevil and it may be that the resourceful crop killers will find some enemies of the plant whose names commence with X or Z. A season without at least one or two major crop scares would in fact be an anomaly for which there is no precedent and it would seem unsafe to count upon the exceptional."—From Harriss, Irby and Vose's conspectus of March 3 when New York May was 18.40.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, April 14.

Previous Close	19.77	
10 a.m. lowest	19.75	—.02
10-14 a.m. highest	19.90	plus .13
12 noon close	19.84	plus .07

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from America dated 14th inst:—

Market firm on unfavourable weather and covering by shorts.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable from Messrs. Norden and Co., dated New York, 14th inst:—

Outside demand broadening, assuming present price reasonable. Weather unfavourable, favour purchase.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 14th instant from their New York friends:—

Strength due to short overing on unfavourable weather, not much outside interest. But if cold and rains continue speculation likely to be attracted with consequent higher prices."

Reuter:—"Market opened firm on unfavourable weather and advanced further on Wall Street buying and short covering."

From New Rork:—"Cotton, think market purchase on any good reaction."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

U. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 14-4-28	7530000	12119000
" Yesterday do	10000	15000
Ports to date do	5917000	9279000
Stock at Ports 13-4-28	1620000	2268000
" Interior Towns do	803000	888000
" Liverpool 13-4-28	879000	1392000
Visible Supply 13-4-28	4368000	6034000
Quantity in Sigh do	12794000	17228000

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar, April 13.

Wheat Har				4	4	9
Wheat Assuj				4	9	0
Wheat Ready	4	2	0	4	8	0
Gram Ready	3	8	0	3	12	0
Gram Jeth				3	9	0
Gram Assuj				3	13	9
Barley Ready	3	1	0	3	2	0
Barley Jeth				3	2	9
Rapeseed Ready	7	0	0	7	6	0
Rapeseed Bisakh				7	2	6
Rapeseed Jeth				7	5	6
Rapeseed Bhadon				7	10	0
Gwara Ready				2	14	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 16.

	cwts.
Wheat	4,667
Linseed	17,762
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,595
Gingellyseeds	1,996
Poppyseed	361
Groundnuts	22,849
Castorseed	14,080
Rice	25,481
Myrabollams	1,328
Cottonseed	20,554
Mowraseed	664
Gram	1,149
Joowar	6,704
Barley	139
Bajree	758
Coal	5,478 Tons.

LIVERPOOL.

VERY STEADY MARKET—REPORTS OF UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER—SPOT SALES 4,000 BALES—FUTURES 9 TO 12 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, April 14.

The Liverpool features market opened steady at a rise of 7 to 9 points and improved further on reports of heavy rains in Mississipi Valley. There was considerable buying and the market closed very steady at a rise of 9 to 12 points. Middling American Spot Cotto nprices registered a rise of 16 points and sales of 4,000 bales were recorded.

Empire futures ruled steady and closed 9 to 10 points higher. Egyptians were quiet and closed at a decline of 7 to 5 points.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, April 14.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

Week ending 14-4-28	Bales.
Total in Sight	12,794,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	477,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	192,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	4,368,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	221,000
Total Sales	25,120
East Indian Cotton Sales	1,250
East Indian Cotton Stock	39,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	5,800
East Indian Cotton Ectual Export	—
East Indian Cotton Imports	8,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	—
American Cotton Afloat	129,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	27,000
Total Afloat	214,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	292,000

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 14th instant:—

(1) Heavy rains Mississippi Valley.

(2) Market advanced on unfavourable weather.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: American Cotton Statistics:—

Exports from United States from 1-8-27 to 13-4-28 6,116,000 bales of which to Japan 822,000 bales; American mills' takings 5,724,000 bales. Stock of the United States 2,423,000 bales of which at New York 146,000 bales.

Apart from the weather and crop condition reports, between now and the 25th instant, the market has to meet liquidation of May New York "longs." Should prices ease during this period, we favour buying as we do not expect any tenders will come out. During the tender period of March contract when no dockets were issued, the certified stock in New York was about 2 lac bales but now it stands about 146,000 bales. Further, it is reported spinners still hold a large "short" interest in May contract.

New buying of October New York at around 2,000 cents may ease off until the damage recently caused by cold rains is assessed. However, latest cable advices state that the damage is serious and replanting will be necessary in Central Belt.

With regard to the local market, we consider, in face of the steadiness in America, it is dangerous to be on the "short" side. In parity with Americans, local prices are about Rs. 15 cheaper and there exists still a large "short" interest held by mills, exporters and Japanese. It is expected the highest movement in Broach district will soon be over and arrivals will slowly fall off in Bombay. Out of a stock of 10-1/2 lacs bales unsold stock is estimated about 5 lac bales. Apathetic buying by foreign spinners is party attributed to the broadcasting by a section of the trade as to weakness of technical position. Statistics show in pre-war days, Continental takings of Indian cotton were about 10 lac bales and Japan about 6 lac bales. During the war, Japanese takings increased to 15 lac bales. If Japan takes less this time than last year, we think it will be ultimately adjusted by larger takings by the Continent.

Hornby Homelryk and Co.:—"New York Cables:—Rains in Eastern and Central Belts Colder weather in Texas, Olkahama, and Arkansas."

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Receipts from 1st September to 12th April	23,84,454
Same time last season	22,60,322

Exports from 1st Sept. to 12th April:

	1927-28	1926-27
United Kingdom	50,812	5,499
Continent	4,11,255	2,21,393
China	1,02,500	1,49,812
Japan	6,32,930	9,81,101
Coast Ports	18,051	12,132
U. S. A.	1,725	726
Total	12,17,273	13,70,663

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 12th April 1928	67,093
Estimated Mill consumption in	

BOMBAY.

SECTIONAL MILL STRIKE—LONG LIQUIDATION FIRM LIVERPOOL CABLES—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, April 16.

Following a further rise of 7 points the local market opened at Rs. 378-8 for Broach J./A. delivery. Reports of strike in some mills inuflenced long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 377. At this level prices steadied and Liverpool opening prices being steady, rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under at the close of the Marwari Bazar sessions:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A./M.	371	4	0
F.G.M.G. Broach J./A.	377	8	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	342	8	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	315	0	0

SEWRI.

The forward market opened at Rs. 377/- for Broach J.-A. delivery and improved on buying by Japanese firms and local operators. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. 371|12.
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. 377|12.
Fine M. G. Oomra May 342|8.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May 316.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16.

April	229.60	—0.00
July	235.60	—1.10
October	239.80	—1.50

TENDERS.

Bombay, April 16.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M.	200	700

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 16.

Bengal 315 May
Broadh 317 A/M.
Broach 377 J/A.
Oomra 341 May

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	329	332	325	318	310
S. P.	337	330	323	316	308
Rajputana	339	332	325	318	310
Broach		387	382	375	370
P. A.		405	400	393	385
K. V.		384	379	374	369
Dholera		379	375	370	365
Kalajin		384	379	374	363
Surat		445	440	435	430
Rajpipla		445	440	435	430
Navsari		470	465	460	455
Oomra No. 3	358	351	344	334	
C. P. N. 1	383	376	369	359	
C. P. No. 2	371	364	357	347	
Khandesh		338	328	318	308
Mathia			323	313	303

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 16.

200 E Spinner & Co. Dhulia 378/380
100 E Spinner & Co. Arvi 361
100 Forbes & Co. Jalna 334
200 Forbes & Co. Khamgaon 348
100 Virjee Ladha Wardha 362
200 Japan T & Co. Khadakya 341
200 Japan T. & Co. Ellichpur 348
500 Volkart Bros. Khandesh 280/285
200 Ozoburin & Co. Arvi 358
200 Ozoburin & Co. Berar 330/332
200 Toyomankwa Wun 355/360

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16.

	Ready Red Leafy.	Delivery Contract April May
Bengal Superfine	330	
Bengal Fine	325	
Bengal FG.	315	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	325	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	315	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	365/68	
Nagpur Fine	365/68	
Yeotmal Fine	358/60	
Arvi Fine	358/60	
Amraoti Fine	348/50	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345/47	
Mulkapur Fine	338/40	
Khandesh Fine	330/33	
Mutnia Fine		
Nanded, Purna FG GS.	385	
Purna FG. GS	350	
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	365	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	350	
Surat		+75
Navsari		+95
Broach FG.		
Broach Fine		+13/4 A/May
Westerns MG.	385	—2/3
Westerns fIG.		
Cambodia	445	
Mirzj/Sangli	400	
Compta Good	405	+28
Dholera		+3/4
Kadi-Viramgam		+7/8

Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 12th April 1928	4,92,360
Same period last year	5,98,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 12th April 1928	10,34,480
Same time last year	6,31,512

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association Ltd.

Bombay, April 16.

GOLD.

Gold Ready	21	6	9
Vaishakha	21	7	0
Jaitha	21	7	3
National City	21	9	0

SILVER.

Silver Ready	59	13	0
London and Shanghai.			
Opening	2	7	2
Closing	2	7	1
New York Cent	57	6	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
Vaishakha	59/14	59/14	59/12	59/12
Jaitha	59/12	59/12	59/10	59/10

Tone of Silver.—Quiet and steady. China bought. Market has a more steady appearanre

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 16.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th May
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Monsoon
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 mos 1/6 1/4 April/May
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon.

NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 274
Banks buying T T 272-1/2
Banks buying D D 271-1/2
Banks buying 3 mos. 237-1/2

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 222
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950

JAPAN.—
Bank's seling T T 130-1/2.
Banks buyinv 60 Days 127-1/2

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 136-3/4

SHANGHAI.—
Bank's selling D D 174

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 154-1/2.

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:
New York/London 4.88-3/8 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7-1/8 16th inst.
London/Japan 1/11 17/32 14th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 14th inst.
Lodon/Belgium 34.94 14th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.33 14th inst.
London/Italy 92.50 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 14th inst. £4/4/11-1/2; 13th inst. £4/4/11.
Silver London Ready 14th inst. 26-5/16 13th inst. 26-1/4.
Silver London Forward 14th inst. 26-5/16; 13th inst. 26-1/4.
Silver New York Ready 14th inst. 57-9/16; 13th inst. 57-1/2.
London Discounts 3 mos 14th inst. 4-1/32 per cent. 13th inst. 4-1/32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 14th inst. 4-1/8 p.c.; 13th inst. 4-1/8 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent; 3 mos 5 per cent; 6 mos 4 per cent; 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 16.

3 Months 4-1/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Sir months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—In good demand
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 16
Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

14-4-28

	This year	Last year
Khandesh	823 285,283	305,968
Central India	889 271,901	265,739
Barsi & Nagar	1,347 271,061	183,726
Hyderabad-Gaorani	556 104,092,	64,619
Berar	3,370 611,399	533,665
Central Provinces	845 269,780	217,327
Total Oomras	7,830 1,813,606	1,571,644
Dholera	974 113,557	120,666
N.-W. Provinces	26 63,060	54,022
Rajputana	295 41,287	42,598
Sind-Punjab	125 132,602	109,812
Broach	4,913 127,683	111,142
Choompta & Dharwar	37,413	57,872
Westerns-Northerns	343 10,201	26,381
Cocoanada		403
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	839 12,269	7,518
Persian	4,455	3,628
Ameriran	31,398	145,913
Egyptian & African	811 34,264	39,053
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	66	57
Total	16,252 2,421,761	2,290,704

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 12th April

In full-pressed Bales.

14-4-28

	This year	Last year
Europe	2,216 463,792	227,618
Japan & China	14,175 735,480	1,130,913
Coast Ports	18,051	12,132
Up-country by Rail	67,093	73,567
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	8,423	12,764
Total	16,891 1,292,789	1,456,994

STOCKS AND SHARES.

BETTER FEELING--BULL SUPPORT.

TATA IRON SHARES STEADY.

Bombay, April 16.

MILL SHARES.

Owing to the inability of a member of the Share Bazar to meet his liabilities for April settlement, the market opened quiet as it required adjustment of open contracts. As soon as the squaring up with the defaulting party was over, prices began to harden on short covering despite news of strike in several mills. The improvement was well held on bull short and the market closed distinctly with a better feeling.

TATA IRON SHARES.

The settlement arrived at Jamshedpur in connection with some dispute between workers and the company, influenced good demand for Tata Iron shares which opened very steady. Reports of a deadlock in German Metal Workshops induced further demand and these shares closed steady. The last production report is considered satisfactory. In this connection following figures by Messrs. Ramdutt & Patel, present a steadily improving position.

	Pig Iron.	Ferro Manganese.	Steel Ingots.	Finished Steel
April	49,250	—	44,385	31,700
May	47,470	1,100	46,071	31,184
June	49,761	—	46,290	31,938
July	47,565	565	46,245	32,673
August	44,982	555	44,663	29,783
September	51,021	436	43,322	31,900
October	63,485	376	56,272	37,272
November	59,499	1,129	57,894	37,838
December	59,883	854	52,837	39,406
January	60,035	154	57,144	39,005
February	58,986	1,380	50,058	35,522
March	60,462	1,038	54,731	33,080
Total for 1928	652,399	7,587	599,912	411,331
Total for 1926-27	612,000	—	530,000	374,000
Total for 1925-26	573,000	—	470,000	320,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was small business in Hydro shares which closed steady. Cement shares registered some improvement. Bombay Burmahs were in good demand. Bombay steams were steady.

SUMMER TIME.

The Bombay share market will remain open for trading between 12 noon and 2 p.m. during summer months.

COTTON

Bombay, April 16.

Paid up.		Closing rates.
100	Alimed. Advance	282/8
100	Alliance	30
50	Apollo	6
500	Bombay Cotton	312/8
200	Bombay Dyeing	863/12
250	Bradbury	250
100	Century	407/8
100	Colaba Land	127/8
500	Central India Pts.	513/12
100	Coonla	170
100	Crescent	167/2
250	Curim.	250
500	David	260
250	Dawn	600
200	Edward Sassoon	101/4
10	E. D. Sassoon	13/6
100	Elphintone	96
150	Fazulbhoy	863/12
50	Finlay	135
1000	F. Petit	400
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	122/8
100	Indian Bleaching	302/8
100	Indore Malwa	362/8
100	Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
300	Kastoorchand	22/4
150	Khatau	95
100	Kohinoor	245
100	Luxmi Cotton	6750
100	Madhavrao Sed.	7
100	Morarjee	1815
500	Mathuradas	50
1000	Manockji Petit	1600
100	Meyer Sassoon	81/4
1000	Morarji	1860
200	New Great	275/12
10	New City	115
100	Pabaney	267/8
100	Pearl	570
100	Phoenix	400 xd
250	Simplex	167/8
100	Sholapur	7600
50	Swan	135
100	Swadeshi	506/4
500	Tata Mill	75
500	Vishnu Cotton	3000

BANKS.

217	Imperial	1477/8
127	Imperial	367/8
50	India	90
20	Baroda	92
25	Central	25/4
25	Eastern	94
£12	1/2 National Bank	3/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ad. Prantej	900
	Amritsar Patti	138
	1/Cen. Prov. Rly.	101
100	Dhond Baramati	109
100	Guzerat Rly.	90/12
100	Hoshiarpur	100
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	93
100	Sialkote	103
100	Upper Sindh	88/8
100	Upper Sindh	90
500	Tapty Valley	702/9

MISCELLANEOUS

1000	Ahmedabad Electric	118
100	Andhra Valley	767/8
100	Alcock	423/12
125	Br. Burma	836/4
20	B. Burma No. 1	297/8
10	Br. India Insurance	8/12
8sh.	Bt. Budma Pet.	4/12
100	B. Tramway	153/2
50	B. Tramway	68
200	Bombay Steam	273/12
50	Bombay Telephone	47/8
10	Bundi Cement	22/8
200	Indian Cement	313/12
	Central India Mining	16
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do	2 Do. Defd	1
100	Katni Deferred	865
100	Katni Ordinary	237/8
50	Oriental Life Ass.	2200

SECURITIES

Bombay, April 16.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-5-6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-5.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-3.
5 percent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/5
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-12.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1951 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-14.
Forward Rates:—2nd May sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/6/0 1945-55 Rs. 106/6.
Tone of Market.—Steady more buyers.

10	Punjab P. Cement	15/6
10	Punjab P. Cement Pef.	14/4
10	Shivrajpur	39/4
75	Tata Iron Ord.	81/4
20	Tata Iron Defd.	312/8
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97/8
100	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	136/8
1080	Tata Hydro	1143/12
100	Tata Oil	34
100	Tata Power Ord.	587/8
100	Tata Power Pref.	920
215	Scindhia Steam	26/11

PREFERENCE SHARES.

18	7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100	7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st. Pref.	136
100	7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	97/8
1000	7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1050
1000	1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1115
500	1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	630
150	6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500	5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	485
600	5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110

THE WIFE'S DELIGHT AND THE HUSBAND'S PRIDE
Lodhra
KESARI'S Lodhra A GOD-GIVEN BLESSING IN MEDICINAL FORM TO EVERY MOTHER & WIFE AND DAUGHTER
KESARI KUTEERAM - EGMORE, MADRAS.
Sole Agents:—
N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
49, Esplanade Road,
P. O. Box 68,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 16.

Maur, Ramsland, Bangkok.
Steel Age, Lawrence, New York.
Havildar, Palmer, Calcutta.
Chybassa, Coleborn, Calcutta.
Mundra, Hall, Karachi.
C Paris, Miller, Karachi.
Tapti, Mackay, Galston.
Chinkoa, Keyness, Rangoon.
Genoa, Benzanone, Genoa.
Queda, Lane, Java.
Akbar, Wheeler, Jeddah.

DEPARTURE.

April 17.

Garbeta, Gill, Rangoon.

LOADING.

April 16.

Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer Genoa for Genoa.
Steamer Chinkoa for Calcutta.
Steamer Steel Age for Rangoon.
Steamer Khandalla for Durban.
Steamer Clan Malcolm for Trieste.
Steamer Akbar for Jeddah.

S. S. Maur:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Maur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Steel Age:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Steel Age, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Havildar:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Havildar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S. S. Mundra:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Mundra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Tapti:—The steamer Tapti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Galston, with a cargo of cotton.

S. S. Chybassa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chybassa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chinkoa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S. S. Genoa:—The M. Italiana Mail Steamer Genoa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Queda, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Akbar:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Akbar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Garbeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Garbeta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

April 16.

S. S. Muroran Maru, Agents N. Y. Kaisha Ltd, from Yokohama:—32 cases cotton shirting,

From Tokyo:—260 cases been, 11 cases El. lamps, 82 cases glassware.

From Nagoya:—54 cases clocks, 99 cases glassware, 534 cases porcelain, 34 cases porcelain toys, 10 bales cotton yarn, 263 bales G C shirting, 20 bales cotton sheeting, 25 cases cotton drill, 214 cases and 4 pkges glassware.

From Yokaichi:—15 cases porcelain,

From Osaka:—25 cases and 409 bales cotton shirting, 7 cases C H under shirts, 100 bales and 25 cases G C drill, 8 cases glass beads, 27 cases umbrella accessories, 10 cases cotton fancy, 11 cases cotton hosiery goods, 16 cases celluloid bangles, 308 cases brass circles, 81 cases cotton yarn, 16 cases glassware, 35 cases rubber toys, 15 cases cotton hosiery, 10 cases glass tubes, 64 cases C H undershirts, 17 cases Brass eyelet, 10 cases pencil, 16 cases Enamelware, 35 bales straw board, 13 cases glass bangles, 5 pkges crucibles, 30 cases umbrella ribs, 9 cases umbrella handles, 12 pkges brassware, 29 cases cotton shoe lace.

From Kobe:—14 cases cotton hosiery, 12 cases glass bangles, 1,050 pces. Aspen Logs, 112 cases glassware, 8 cases cotton socks, 9 cases cotton undershirts, 100 bags dried gunja, 25 bags starton seed, 20 bales Tussa silk yarn, 25 cases celluloid bangles, 10 cases frames, 36 cases bamboware, 114 bales and 25 cases cotton shirting, 27 bales G C Sheeting, 60 cases cotton drill, 15 cases cycle fittings, 160 cases refined camphor, 10 bales lasing glass, 13 cases rubber toys, 50 bales straw board.

From Moji:—25 cases Vegetable wax.

From Hongkong:—5 kgs cardamon seeds, 15 cases Nunshell, 5 cases specie.

From Canton:—24 bales matting, 5 cases paper.

From Singapore:—779 bgs beetlenuts, 41 bags coffee, 17 bags Cabebs, 25 bdles and 1 case Gum banya miar, 665 bags sago flour, 36 bdles rattans, 100 bags sugar candy.

From Penang:—500 bags Pearl Tapioca 689 bags beetlenuts.

From Colombo:—50 bales areca nuts, 56 bales matress fibre.

S. S. Bankura, Agents M. M. and Co., from Basra:—13 cases C P goods, 20 bags galls.

From Bushire:—5 bdles and 2 bales carpets, 22 jottas Assafottida, 76 bags A kernals, 43 bdles A skins, , 46 bags almonds, 16 bags attaree.

From Dubai:—7 bdles shark fins, 13 cases and 2 bkts cattle fish, 1 ton specie.

From Bunder Abas:—10 cases gum, 2 bales carpets.

From Jask:—385 bags matoots.

From Muscat:—575 bags dry dates, 257 bags sardines, 1 bdle specie, 11 bags Cuttles.

From Charban:—180 bdles Siffi mats.

From Gwadur:—90 bdles Siffi mats, 50 pkts dry fish, 5 bags Prawns.

From Pasni:—30 bdles mats.

From Verawal:—379 bales cotton.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

PURCHASES PREFERRED ON RECESSIONS

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their weekly report dated 16th instant state purchases of American cotton on recessions are advisable. The report is as follows:—

AMERICANS:

Our last Report was dated the 10th instant at which time the last known quotations for May and October in New York were respectively 19.78 and 19.49 against 20.02 and 19.72 at the close on Saturday.

The very impressive action of the market during the week has been, in our opinion, due to a large extent to the technical position. As we remarked in our Circular of last week, we think that there is undoubtedly a fairly considerable "investment" long interest, but as this long interest went into the market at appreciably under present prices and was intended for a long shot operation, the temptation to take profit is considerably less than it would have been had the interest been created at nearer current rates and for a quick turn. On the other hand, the present price level so early in the season has been a strong temptation to operators to sell for a quick turn. While scalping operations are attractive in a strong market after an advance, nevertheless such short interests are apt to be nervous. Remembering this and then looking at the sequence of events during the week, it is not difficult to see where the short covering has come from and to place a considerable proportion of the demand for Contracts to this short covering. It will be remembered that the market opened last Monday strong on a Government Report indicating boll-weevil survival on a scale pointing to the probability of heavy emergence later in the season. That advance followed by a more favourable weather forecast undoubtedly attracted short selling. The very next day, however, complaints of wet weather in the Atlantic States and the publication of the Weekly Weather Report, which was unanimously interpreted as unfavourable, frightened shorts, who again got an unpleasant reminder of the strength of the statistical position in America on the publication of the week-end statistics in New York on Friday.

The consumption of cotton in the U. S. Mills for March at 581,000 bales, while less than expected in many quarters was nevertheless high enough to indicate that relative to last year no reduction in consumption worth considering is likely to take place so far as this season's figures for American Mills are concerned.

On all sides the market is reminded of the necessity of a large crop for the coming season and adverse conditions during the vital weather months should carry prices much above present levels. The question as to the advisability of purchasing now or at a later date is one which can only be decided by the weather of the next month or six weeks. Of late very little indeed has been heard of the acreage question and no better reminder of the fact that, given reasonable planting conditions, an acreage probably as large as that of two years ago will go into cotton, could be provided than by a spell of open weather during the next few weeks. Consequently, although in the long run we strongly favour the "bull" side, we advise purchases on recessions rather than at present prices.

BOMBAY:

A further widening in parity between this market and America has taken place and on the week the Broach A. May Contract is higher by only 3 rupees.

The steady accumulation of stocks in Bombay has continued, and must continue, a major factor in the outlook until there is a marked broadening in demand on Far Eastern accounts. Stocks now amount to 10,34,480 bales against 6,31,512 last year, an excess of 4,02,968 which figure is within seven thousand bales of the drop in shipments to Japan and China combined this year compared to last. While the more attractive parity has attracted business from Europe, Japanese enquiry has been very disappointing and as it is generally anticipated that shipments are likely to continue at a slow steady pace rather than increase appreciably, it looks as if the weight of cotton will increase until the peak of crop movement in the South and in the Dholleral districts is passed. The attractiveness of the Dholleral quality this year should, however, create a better shipment demand for this description.

For a quick turn we think sales are likely to be the more profitable in this market but for the long shot we prefer purchases of July August Broach on recessions.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 16th April 1928:

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.821 inches (.031 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F. at 4 p.m. previous day) 29.687 inches (.056 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .028.

Tefperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.3 degrees (2.5 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 77.2 (1.0 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 62 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 158 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,200 miles away was recorded by the seismograph in the Colaba Observatory at 14 hours 38 mins. on 14th (I.S.T.).

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS

AMERICA INSISTS ON POUND OF FLESH.

Speaking at a small gathering at the Commerce Graduates' Association, Dr. N. J. Shah of the Sydenham College gave an interesting discourse on "Inter-Allied Debts and Reparations" and pointed out their immense importance in international politics. The problem had baffled the greatest of world economists and was curiously complicated on account of political motives involved in it. The questions of inter-allied debts and reparations were closely connected, and if looked at from purely an economic point of view, were simple. They were all aware that America had put an immensely big Bill before the Allies charging them a big sum as their debt towards her in the last war.

Referring to the phase of the Bill, the speaker said, England, France, Belgium and Italy had all borrowed big sums from America before she joined the war, and England particularly was heavily indebted as the question of financing the war fell upon her. England continued to borrow fabulous sums from America, until she joined the war and other nations in their turn borrowed from England. The debts until America actually joined the Allies in the war, was purely a commercial one.

CRUX OF THE PROBLEM.

When America joined the war she became the banker of the Allies, and when the war was over, the apportionment of the sums to different countries became a huge problem. America presented a Bill of 20,000 million dollars in which England led with a sum of 12,000 million dollars. The sum went on increasing with time as interest also increased with it and America began to hold the key of international politics. Most of the debt incurred before America's entry into the war was not cleared up and the expenses which the Allies had incurred after her entry were for a common cause hence it was a common problem.

QUESTION OF REPARATIONS.

With the highest hopes of reparation, America and the Allies went on for some time, but as the war memories had faded away every nation went on thinking of their own interests.

America had suffered the least in the war and gained the most in the war, but charged the highest prices.

Had America joined the war earlier, there would not have this particular debt which would have been for the common cause. It was not justifiable, the speaker opined, for America to charge the highest prices from the Allies who had suffered heavily in point of men and money, as it was absurd and inhuman to place men before money. Besides, it was a common partnership. America argued that the Allies had gained in point of territory and again they had a share in reparation, while she was arguing thus on the one side she began to plead for leniency towards Germany as regards reparation, though the Allies argued to pay her on condition of getting a reparation from Germany.

The speaker believed that the only solution of the problem was the mutual cancellation of debts with a generous gesture, particularly, on the part of America. Europe would have to suffer considerably if America persisted in her Bill, as there would be heavy taxation and severe trade disorganization. Morally and politically even America should consider the problem.

THE TRUMP CARD.

The only reason why America did not consider the problem in that way was to have a trump-card over the Allies in the matter of international politics, and wanted to compel them through this economic hold to effect an ever-lasting peace.

A trouble had also brewed between America and England regarding the naval policy and America had also started to capture world markets. For these reasons also she wished to dominate the Allies on these points hence the problem had become more and more complicated. Several plans had been tried including the Dawes Plan which was considered a feasible one, but it also failed and unless the policy of mutual cancellation of debts was adopted an economic and commercial crisis awaited America, Germany and the Allies, concluded the speaker.

Now, gentlemen, here are a few facts which you ought to know about the

Paddy

Irish Whisky

City Analysts' Laboratory,
Glasgow, 13th Dec., 1927.

We hereby certify that we analyse, at regular intervals, the Brand of Irish Whisky of the Cork Distilleries Co., Ltd., known as "Paddy."

We find it, after very careful chemical analysis, to be a pure fully matured Pot Still Spirit of the highest quality.

In our opinion it possesses an excellent flavor and we have every confidence in recommending it as a healthy, reliable stimulant.

(Signed),
R. R. Tatlock & Thomson, F. I. C.,
Public Analysts.

"British Australian and New Zealander,"
15th December, 1927.

"Those who like Irish Whisky should be glad to know that Cork Distilleries Ltd., have the largest Pot Still in the world, for judging by a sample of their 'Paddy' brand of Whisky, guaranteed Ten Years Old which has recently come my way—and stayed there—no one in the world could make better use of a big still."

Cork Distilleries Co., Ltd. CORK, IRELAND.

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny dated Calcutta 14th inst:—

Jutes:—This week there were only three working days for the market and the business was very little with prices alround declining in view of the unfavourable atmosphere created by the short showing report due to the insufficient rain in the Jute districts. However it is reported that the sowing is increasing on account of some rain which has fallen for three days commencing from last Saturday. The price of raw material has declined by about two points due to the last rain and that of the manufactured Commodity has remained fairly steady consequent upon the outside good demand. At the closing the steadier feeling was noticeable. Some of the higher scrips have declined by about 5 points Hooghly mark a fall of 5 rupees and Norchiarak have depreciated to 77/12 Howrah, Clive and National closed at 68/8, 72/12, and 57/2 respectively.

Dividends declared: Bally Rs. 20.

Cottons:—Were a dull and quiet market. Bengal-Nagpur had sellers at 28/-. Bengal-Laxmi have also come down to 64/- Kesoram were quted at 3/6.

Coals:—A further decline in the prices of shares is to be registered. Bengal were in the region of 415 and Burrakur have gone down to 12/12. Katras Jherrias were taken at 61/. Standard and Sendra were maintained at 55 and 16 respectively. Khas Jherriah record a deal at 61/8.

Tea Shares:—Market was inactive with a quiet tendency, the prices having further depreciated. Jutlibarry were done at 20/, and Bishnauth at 31/. Rutema were a bit steady at 17 x.d.

Banks:—There was a better feeling in this section. Imperial F. P. had buyers round 1465 and Conty. round 365/.

Govt. Securities:—Were an unchanged market.

Miscellaneous:—Less business is reported this week on account of less working days. Bengal Iron were easier at 17/- on a quiet London market. In their rirrular dated 17th March London the Company states, the amount available for Ordinary dividend will be substantial but the Direrters intend devoting a considerable sum to special depreciations which they consider advisable to provide for and also give their Chairman's opinion, "the future of the company is encouraging." Indian Iron were steady at 13/ with very little business. Burn were quoted at 415/. Ivan Jones were steady round 6/6. Burma Finance had sellers at 7/4. Champaran were steady at 10/8 and New Savan had buyers at 5/14.

NATIONAL WEEK IN NAGPUR.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ANTI-BOYCOTTERS.

UNTOUCHABLES FOR SWARAJYA

(From A Correspondent)

NAGPUR, April 14.

Another meeting regarding the National Week was held on the tenth at Sitabaldee Mr. Ruiker, pleader prisiding Dr. Khare requested the audience keep strict watch on the conduct of the Nationalist party the Local Council which was becoming anti-nationalist. Mr. Ruiker warned the audience that the local officials were trying to break the boycott and therefore the people must carry out boycott of the commission and the British cloth most vigorously. On the 12th another meeting was held in the town Hall, Dr. Khare presiding Mr. Ruiker requested the audience to boycott the Simon Commission. If the Imperialist move behind the Simon Commission was defeated the day of freedom was not far off Mr. Abhyanker bar-at-law, stated that the English had not come here for India's good. He warned the people to be careful about the secretary trying to break the boycott. Dr. Khare summing up narrated how the local ministers were allowing their I. S. S. subordinates to prepare cases of their departments for the Simon Commission.

A RECEPTION FOR UNTOUCHABLES.

On the 12th a reception for the untouchables was arranged, Mr. Niyogi presiding. Untouchable leaders promised help in the struggle for Swaraja. High class people and Untouchables freely mixed.

On the 13th, the National flag procession started from Town Hall and was taken through the streets of the city and civil station and reached the Sadar Bazar where a public meeting was held Dhabe Vicechairman of the Nagpur Municipality presiding. Mr. Poonamamchanda Ranka Krishna Fagu, explained the significance of the National Week and laid stress of the removal of untouchability and Hindu-Muslim unity. Khadi worth one thousand has been sold in the week, and large numbers have enrolled as Congress members. The National week celebrations were a success in Nagpur.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

Established 1911.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 3,36,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
LOCAL BRANCHES:—
Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol, Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chandausi, Hapur and Ahmedabad.
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MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.
Agents in America:—
THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York
Agents in Germany:—
THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
R. P. MASANI; Manager.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 6-8 only. Postage extra.

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
Opposite Majestic Cinema.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Fancy Fair at Ram Baug near C. P. Tank. Open to public from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. up to the 20th. (2) 6-30 p.m. programme at Ram Baug on to-day (Tuesday). Musical consert by Master Anu.

WEDNESDAY, April 18.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 19.

Public lecture by Mr. D. P. Khaitan, on "Modern Industries and Opportunities to Indian Youths" at Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 6 p.m., (B. T.), when Pandit Kalicharan Sharma Maulvi Fazil will deliver a lecture on "Revelation."

DR. DESHMUKH CONGRATULATED.

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution congratulating Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D., F.R.C.S., upon his being elected the President of the Bombay Corporation and on his having thus secured the highest civic honour.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

LECTURE ON GITA.

Gitalankar Godshe Shastri will deliver "Pravachan" to-day (Tuesday), at 9-0 p.m. at Mr. G. T. Tembe's bungalow near King's way Police Station, G. I. P. Rly. Matunga. All lovers of "Gita" are cordially invited. Special arrangement is made for ladies.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

A mass meeting of the Municipal Workers will be held to-day (Tuesday), a 6-15 p.m. near the Union Office at the Improvement Trust Chawl at Foras Road, Mr. Jhabvala will preside and Messrs. Badley, Nimbker and Dange will address the men. Consideration will be given to many of the grievances of the workers. Many Corporators are also invited.

SAMAJ SAMATA SANGH.

Mr. Raghuvir Savkar's Rang Bodeshchu Natya Samaj has agreed to give its maser-piece "Sanshay Kallol" in aid of Samaj Samata Sangh on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 9 p.m. in Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. Dr. G. V. Deshaukh, President of Bombay Municipal Corporation has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially requested to help the Sangh and themselves.

MUNICIPAL KAMGAR.

The Municipal Workers Union, which has been active for the last few months since it inauguration has now started a monthly organ of its own under the editorship of Messrs. Jhabwala and Nimbkar. The first issue for April contains detailed information of the activities of the Union and notes which clearly put forth an unmixed working class point of view. An incomplete article on ideals of trade unionism is a feature.

SECOID CLASS PASS FOUND.

One second class quarterly season ticket bearng No. 5699 between Church Gate and Grant Road stations issued in favour of one Mr. Framroze Sorabji has been found. The owner to take delivery of the same from the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Broherhood, Mr. Debi Prasad Khaitan, M. L. C., Adviser to the Employers' Representative to the Labour Conference at Geneva, will deliver a public lecture in the Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on "Modern Industries and Opporunities to Indian Youths" on Thursday, 1th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when M. H. P. Mody will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Seamer "Borneo Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 13th instant and is due to arrie here on the 10th May via usual ports.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 11 p.m. on the 15thinstant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

NARIMAN NURSE FUND.

It has been propsed by some of the leading Citizens of Bombay to raise a handsome amount for the "Nariman Purse Fund" to be presented to Mr. Khurshed F. Narman, in grateful recognition of the meritorious services he has rendered to our City and the Presidency of Bombay, in connection with the "Bombay Development Department".

An influential Committee has been formed and a preliminary meeting will be held on Sunday, the 15th April 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Socieety's Home, when all the members are earnestly requested to be present.

BOMBAY CLERKS' MEETING

RESOLUTION TO REVIVE CLERKS' ACTIVITIES.

A preliminary meeting of the old Clerks' Union was convened by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala on Saturday at Girgaon in the Tutorial High School with a view to bring about the revival and reorganization of the Union. Mr. Ranjit, President of the Clerks' Union occupied the chair.

Mr. Jhabvala in opening the proceedings of the meeting appealed to all members present, to work up the Union and revive the old institution.

Mr. B. F. Bradley then offered his views on the question of reviving the Union and gave an account of his Trade Union experiences in England. He appealed to the clerks to have a strong organization since they, also, were exploited like the other working class members.

The following organizational Committee was appointed to take all possible steps to reorganizee the Union.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Mr. Thakore, Mr. C. K. Subramaniam.

AFGHAN PRINCE AND PRINCESSES IN BOMBAY

IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPEAN TOUR

The Italian liner s.s. "Genova" which arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday, brought, among others, several distinguished passengers including some of the members of the Royal Family of Afghanistan. They have put up in the Taj Mahal Hotel and will leave Bombay for Afghanistan shortly. The party included Prince Rahamutullajan, the Afghan Heir-Apparent and Princesses Kobrajan and Najibajan, the sisters of King of Afghanistan. They are accompanied by His Excellency Janab Aala Mohmed Tarzi, the Afghan Foreign Minister and Lady Tarzi. The Prince and Princesses accompanied Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan on their European tour. They separated at Paris and after visiting several places of resort returned to Bombay from Italy. Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" some of the Royal staff said they liked London more than Berlin or any other place in Europe. The Princesses have discarded the veil and have adopted European costume.

"DEATH BY HEART-FAILURE"

In our Sunday's issue (City Edition), in reporting the death of a Hindu at a friend's house under the heading "Death by heart-failure," a mistake which we very much regret has crept in, in mentioning the names of the friend and the unfortunate man who died of heart-failure probably due to the excessive spell of heat which Bombay is passing through. The correct version of the report should be as under:—

"On Friday afternoon one Balubhai from Navsari was sent by Mr. G. A. Bhavsar of Uaris to Mr. Narbheram Pranjiwandas Shroff who is residing at Gamdevi. Mr. Balubhai on reaching Mr. Shroff's place sat down in an easy chair in the drawing room and asked for water which was given to him. Mr. Shroff then went into his room to get dressed, and on his return to the drawing room found that Mr. Balubhai had fainted in the easy chair. Dr. Karani was sent for immediately and on examination he declared that life was extinct. The body was removed to the morgue where the post mortem examination showed that death was due to heart failure. This being a natural cause of death the procedure of the coroner's inquest was dispensed with."

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

AROUND THE WORLD.

A Record Breaking Trip on Our Magic Carpet.

6-30 p.m.—"Europe." The S. S. "Genova"—Trio. In Selections from its Repertoire.

7-0 p.m.—"Palestine." Kharilker Simeon Jacob. Song "Sophica." E. S. Sasoon, Song and Dance Melody: "Abiv Ishmah." Accompanied by Issac Abraham, Violin; Elaija Ezikiel, Oute (Egyptian Mandoline); Rahamin Gragy, Sanoog Doombuk (An Egyptian instrument).

7-20 p.m.—"Persia." Recitations from the Shah-Namah. By Mr. Mahomed Khan Irani.

7-40 p.m.—"Egypt." Master Ahmed Ismail of Egypt. Song, "Shameh-el-Cocain"; Dance Melody, "Takshim" Accompanied by Issac Abraham, Violin; Eliaija Ezikiel, Oute (Egyptian Mandoline); Rahamin Gragy, Sanoog Doombuk (An Egyptian instrument).

8-0 p.m.—A Breathing Space!

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-25 p.m.—"India." Vinayakrao Patwardhan (of the Gandharva Natak Mandali.)—Vocal Music.

10-20 p.m.—"America." The Latest Music played by the Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra Musical Director:—Mr. Harold Elmes. Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel.

11-0 p.m.—Home at Last! God Save The King-Emperor. Close Down.

NEW MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

PROTEST AGAINST APPOINTMENT OF AN OFFICIAL

DR. CHOKSY'S AMENDMENT

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

The Corporation considered the administration report of the Schools Committee for the year 1926-27 and the review thereof by the Standing Committee.

Mr. J.B. Boman Behram moved that the report be recorded. Mr. Boman Behram advised the critics of the Schools Committee to peruse the report so as to appreciate what progress the Schools Committee had made in their efforts to advance the cause of primary education. The total number of schools had risen from 343 to 345 and the pupils from 43,063 to 47,087. The increase was confined to Gujerati and Marathi Schools and it was to be regretted that the number of Urdu schools had decreased from 100 to 96 and that of the pupils from 7956 to 7031. The aided schools had also shown good progress. The Committee had now prepared a scheme for having Municipal School buildings at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs and the scheme would be submitted to the Corporation for consideration. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 25,85,810. Taking into consideration the fact that there were 47,087 pupils the incidence per head came to Rs. 5707. Mr. Boman-Behram regretted that some of the Councillors interfered with the administration of the Schools Committee unnecessarily. If they had no confidence in the Schools Committee, he suggested that they should bring a vote of censure against the Committee.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded the proposition.

Dr. Khurshed J. J. Curselji moved an amendment to postpone consideration of the matter till the end of April.

The amendment was carried.

NEW COMMISSIONER.

Consideration was then given to the letter from the Government regarding the appointment of Mr. A. R. Dalal as Municipal Commissioner in place of Mr. H. B. Clayton. The letter stated that Mr. Dalal would go on leave till December during which time Mr. Clayton would continue to work as Commissioner.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram proposed to approve of the arrangement of the Government.

Mr. P. J. Murzban seconded the proposition.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved an amendment that the letter of the Government be referred to the Law and Procedure Committee with a request that they should prepare a draft representation to be submitted to the Government stating that the Corporation no longer desired to have an official of the Government as Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Boman Behram raised a point of order against the amendment stating that under the Act the appointment rested with the Government.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta discussing the point of order said that the Act did not say that the Government should appoint an officer only as Municipal Commissioner.

The President ruled the amendment in order and adjourned the debate till Thursday next.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Gita, at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	April 16.
Previous Close	19.84
To-day's Opening	19.88
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing	19.71
Difference	—.13

LIVERPOOL.

	April 16.
Previous Close	10.60
To-day's Opening	10.62
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Close	10.53
Difference	—.07
Broach Expectations	376

LATEST NEWS.

BANGALORE, April 16.

With a view to create healthy public opinion on political, social and economic problems in Mysore and popularise the discussion of public questions a Parliamentary Association is being formed by Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, retired member of the Maharaja's Executive Council, in collaboration with influential public men in the State.—A. P.

MYSORE, April 16.

After a protracted inquiry, the City Magistrate has framed three separate charges, including one of culpable homicide, against Subba Rao, the driver of an omnibus which, while passing a steep bund, caught fire, came down and capsized in the Varaira tank bed on February 29th with fatal consequences. The driver who was only recently discharged from hospital, pleaded not guilty.T—A. P.

MADRAS, April 16.

The Reception Committee of the last session of the National Congress has resolved to hand over the surplus of Rs. 75,000 to the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.—A. P.

LUCKNOW, April 16.

The police arrested here last night seven persons believed to be residents of Shahjehanpur and Bareilly. It is alleged that one gun and nineteen loaded cartridges were recovered from them as also several khaki uniforms. The police allege that they were responsible for an armed dacoity committed recently within the city area.—A. P.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

RESULTS OF AGRICULTURAL EXAMINATION

The following are the names of successful candidates at the Agricultural Examinations held in March last:—

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

First Class (in order of merit): Miss Raju Gunjar; S. T. Purandare; and P. M. K. Menon.

Second Class:—M. R. Atodaria; N. K. Baser; P. A. Dalwadi; C. V. Dananavar; B. R. Desai; B. L. Desai; K. M. Desai; B. A. Despande; V. P. Gayake; M. R. Gokarn; S. M. Gupta; P. R. Gupta; G. J. Hiranadani; D. H. Jani, G. R. Joshi; B. A. Kanase; Y. M. Karapurkar; S. B. Keskar; N. T. Kulkarni; V. A. Malghan; M. B. A. Memon Khan; L. H. Mirajkar; P. A. Modak; P. C. Nag; I. A. Nagori; M. N. Pandya; C. U. Parmar; A. B. Patankar; P. K. Purohit; J. A. Patel; P. A. Patel; R. B. Patel; Chandra Rama; Y. S. Rane; T. N. Ravel; T. G. Sabnis; P. B. Samant; S. M. Shah; B. V. Shinde; S. Solomon; B. R. Sunthankar; R. M. Tulsiani; B. J. Vipat and O. C. Zachariah.

Pass:—H. V. Deshpande; J. G. Gadgil; V. N. Kelkar; R. H. Khateeb; M. M. Kibe; H. V. Kulkarni; D. B. Lee; J. K. Makhijani; V. T. Mali; C. J. Pandya; V. K. Shaligram and H. S. Thakore.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. Ag. (NEW REGULATIONS).

Second Class:—V. R. K. Bederker; B. M. Dhumma, M. D. Vora, S. G. Honap; Y. K. Kondvikar, D. G. Kulkarni; V. K. Kulkarni, S. G. Lanewala, G. V. Manjrekar; S. D. Motafram; K. R. Patel; P. S. Dutt; T. J. Chellaramani; L. G. Kulkarni; M. N. Patel; S. M. Patel; U. B. Patel; P. N. Bhat; N. S. Menon; B. T. Mulwani; A. H. Mir; R. S. Aiyangar; H. Burhanuddin; M. H. Jani; B. G. Khandekar; D. V. Gujjar; R. A. Irani; S. T. Parab; J. M. Trivedi and D. B. Panditrao.

Pass:—A. K. Vashi; B. R. Koppikar; S. N. Chougule; N. S. Aiyangar; M. S. Bhalerao; W. G. Chandari and H. P. Patel.

PASSED IN BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY:—D. Y. Pradhan; R. V. Lokeshwar; L. S. A. Sayed; J. M. Trivedi; G. S. Phadnis; K. R. R. Nair; M. G. Patel; N. S. Nagarkatti; T. R. Nesvi; V. T. Gadre; B. C. Panjwani; K. C. Amin; N. S. Apte; A. A. R. B. Arain; A. R. Betigeri; V. S. Chaphekar; B. K. Desai; D. G. Desai; M. P. Desai; M. R. Deshmukh; R. D. Divgi; S. S. Dongre; P. M. Gaywala; R. Goswami; G. K. Govande; G. M. Hegdekatti; V. K. Kale; D. G. Kelkar; P. S. Kulkarni; Md. Usman; S. A. Kureshi; S. K. Kurhade, S. R. Madhava Rao; S. G. Mahajani; M. B. Naik; B. G. Nikam; S. B. Pandya; A. F. Patel; M. V. Patel; R. B, Patel; V. M. Patel; W. B. Patwardhan; P. K. Savanur; K. K. Shahani; W. P. Shahani; B. M. Shaikh; D. C. Upadhyaya; S. M. Vakil; H. V. Yardi and N. G. Zodge.

PASSED IN BOTANY:—T. V. Mulya; K. V. Vartak; R. G. Bhave; K. K. Bhonsale; G. T. Marwadi and S. R. Palande.

PASSED IN PLANT PATHOLOGY:—N. R. Bhat.

SECOND CLASS (Old Regulations):—A. R. M. Y. Desai.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND

ANOTHER MULSHI IN SATARA

"Swarajya" (Poona) publishes comments on the proceedings of Satara District Conference held recently. The Conference touched on, among other resolutions, subjects like Simon boycott, Swadeshi and boycott and independence also subjects like prohibition, Small Holdings Bill and the Koyna Valley Dam, proposed to be erected by the Tatas, in the same way that they have done in Mulshi. The journal blesses all other resolutions, while commenting on the last one it says that one failure in Mulshi ought not to discourage and dishearten the people for all time. They must offer Satyagraha to save their lands from being submerged under water, says the paper, and not merely request Government not to apply the Land Acquisition Act until it is amended, as the Conference, has done. The paper asks: Is Maharashtra going meekly to submit to all such moves that will be made sooner or later all over the Western Ghauts? People ought to be taught to stand up for their inalienable rights, concludes the journal, as they are being taught in Bardoli.

ENGLAND AND AFGHANISTAN.

"Nava Kal" closely examines the geographical situation of Afghanistan in relation to Russian and Indian frontiers and shows how the Russians and Britishers have systematically taken their moves and counter-moves by spreading the net-work of railways and in a sense surrounding the Afghanistan on all sides. It draws pointed attention to the fact that Afghanistan is no longer a buffer State, but an independent kingdom. To ward off the Russian danger, the paper says, England must now conclude a friendly treaty with Afghanistan by paying a huge price. A few lakhs of rupees to a "buffer State" will not do now. The journal opines that the minimum price to keep an alliance with Afghanistan will now have to be the provision of armaments, training of armies without getting their command and building of metalled roads and railways for the Afghan Government without getting their control. All this the British politicians must do, says the journal, in order to prevent Afghanistan's joining Russia and preclude the possibility of their joint forces invading India at any time in the future.

PROHIBITION IN SAVANTVADI.

"Dnyanodaya" (Poona), organ of the Protestant Christians in Western India, congratulates Shrimanta Bapusaheb, the Chief of Savantvadi, for having closed altogether for five days all the liquor shops in the State, during Shimga holidays. It appreciates the efforts of "Vainateya" (Savantvadi), the bright little journal in the State, for taking an initiative in this matter. The journal also suggests that the Chief should put a stop to the system of Devadasis obtaining in the State as suggested by a correspondent in the "Vainateya."

MUNICIPALITY OF VILLE-PARLE.

"Tanatkara" (Ville-Parle), commenting on Government's decision to grant a Municipality for three years provisionally, says that it is unique success of public opinion and incessant agitation carried on by Messrs. Phatak, Vaidya Bhadkankar and Khadilkar. The journal gives a grave warning that the people now ought to make up their mind to run the Municipality in such a way as will do them credit, forgetting the pugnacious spirit that was quite serviceable while fighting with Government, but which is quite unnecessary while working for the benefit of the people.

RELIGION AND MODERN NATIONALISM.

"Rashtraveera" (Belgaum) congratulates Kemal and Ismet on having finally exterminated religious bigotry and the domination of Muslim priesthood by abolishing the Khilafat and declaring that Islam was no longer Turkey's State religion. Moralising on this episode, the journal says that India of the Hindus and Muslims among whom there exist not a few orthodox and fanatic people, may learn a good deal. Brahminism and Mullaism are the two greatest cankers that have for a long time continued to eat into the vitals of Hindu and Muslim societies and the sooner their influence is blown up, the better for Hindu and Muslim masses.

WORKERS AND POLITICS.

"Maharashtra" (Nagpur) publishes an article on the C. P. and Berar Workers and Peasants' Conference that is to be held under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Presidentship in the beginning of May. Referring to the attempts of some "johukoom" and ultra-loyalist people at Nagpur to leave all politics out in the Conference, the journal says that it requires a special brazen-facedness to say that politics, which should really be for and of the 98 per cent. of the country's population should altogether be eschewed from the Conference. The journal says that the Conference should not pay any heed to such croakers and should freely and fearlessly voice the economic, social and political demands of the workers and peasants.

PRINCES COMING TO SENSES.

"Nizam-Vijaya" (Hyderabad) quotes select passages from the speech of the Nawab Saheb of Bhopal, which he delivered on the occasion of a banquet to the Butler Committee and says that the Ruler only gives public recognition to his ideas regarding the well-being of his subjects. The ideas are the commonest in the opinion of the journal, but it attaches importance to the Nawab's speech for the reason that they are expressed for the first time in an unequivocal manner. The journal also refers to a speech by the Maharajah of Bikaner and concludes that speeches are a good augury for the future well-being of State subjects.

ALIBAG NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

"Kolaba-Samachar" publishes an account of the campaign that Mr. Gosavi is carrying on in Alibag Taluka in favour of withholding a portion from increased land assessment. The paper says that the movement has completely succeeded in Pen Taluka and pretty nearly succeeded in Alibag except in the Shahabaz section, where pernicious influence of self-seeking non-Brahmin leaders has at least partially triumphed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

TEAS RULE STAGNANT

CALCUTTA, April 16.

In the share market jutes opened steadier after weekend following the rise in fabric market but with business mostly confined to lower denominations of interbazar account. Enquiry continued restricted in heavy priced stocks. In coals Equitable receded somewhat further to-day, whilst there were no changes to note among limited business that resulted with the exception of Raneegunge which fell away three points. Teas ruled stagnant with almost entire absence of demand. Miscellaneous section hardly reflected any alterations and turnover was moderate. Indian Standard Wagon ord. however receded four points and sugars were somewhat active. Government securities were dull and uninteresting. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent. Government Paper 75|9, five per cent. Loan 1945-55 106|14, six per cent. Bonds 1930 103|3, six per cent Bonds 1932 105|7.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref. 110.

Railways:—Bengal Provincial 1|6.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ord. 27|12, New Victoria ord. 2|15.

Jutes:—Anglo-India pref. 127, Auckland ord. 425, Belvedere ord. 722, Birla ord. 18, Budge Budge pref. 127, Clive 52|9, Craig 6, Dalhousie ord. 649, Delta ord. 688, Gondalpara ord. 1,308|8, Howrah 68|14, Hukumchand pref. 113, Kankinarrah ord. 639, Lansdowne 362, National 37|6, Northbrook 90|8, Nuddea 69|8, Presidency 13|6, Reliance pref. 127, Standard ord. 615|8, Waverley 8-12.

Coals:—Bengal 415, Burrakur 12|12, Equitable 16|12 Nazira 9|4, New Beerbhoom 13|8, Raneegunge 22, Sendra 15|8, Standard 55.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 7|4, Frank Ross 3|8, Jubbulpore Electric 13|12, Muzafferpore Electric 11|8, Burn and Co. ord. 420, Indian Standard Wagon ord. 43, B. I. Corporation ord. 4|1, Corporation pref. 112, Titaghur Paper ord. 6|14, Titaghur Paper deferred 2|12, Midnapore Zemindary 130, India General Navigation ord. 202, Cawnpore Sugar 22.

Teas:—Rutema 17|4, Seajuli 47|8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-seconds pence and Demand Bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

Suspect That THROAT!

Most dangerous infections start in the throat. Therefore never neglect the least soreness or inflammation. The quickest way to soothe the throat and clear and disinfect all air-passages is to dissolve a germ-killing Peps tablet in the mouth every now and again.

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RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya, Makardhwaj
(Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)
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BOMBAY, 2

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1928.

CONTROL OF OPIUM

The eleventh session of the Opium Committee of the League of Nations, which is now being held at Geneva, promises to be even more lively than the last session held in September 1927. The Committee, which cynics call the "Smugglers' Reunion" seems to be at last coming to closer grips with the question of international control of opium and other narcotic drugs. The main item for consideration by the Committee is the memorandum submitted by Signor Cavazzoni (Italy) at the last session. It contends that despite the Council and the Assembly having adopted over a hundred resolutions on the subject, illicit traffic has increased and that, therefore, the methods hitherto pursued cannot produce satisfactory results. It provides for the extremely rigorous enforcement of control at every stage and is regarded by those who are really interested in the suppression of the opium habit, to be a most thorough scheme ever presented to the League. For years the League only talked of controlling opium but its final resolutions were vague and infructuous. But Cavazzoni's plan was clear and constructive and an acid test of the sincerity of the League Committee.

How did the Committee deal with the memorandum at its last meeting? Ellen La Motte, writing in the latest number of the New York "Nation" gives a graphic description of the way some members of the Committee tried to scotch Cavazzoni's plan. They sought to create, as required by the Geneva Convention, a Central Board of Narcotic Control which could deal with the plan any way it liked. Cavazzoni opposed the idea tooth and nail as he knew that the Board would be practically outside the authority of the League and would be controlled by the manufacturing and producing nations, the very ones who, according to Ellen La Motte, "have blocked all progress on the opium Committee" of the League. It does not seem that the Board has so far come into existence. Sir John Campbell (British India) next tried to exclude Cavazzoni's scheme from the report to be submitted by the Opium Committee to the Council of the League. But Ellen La Motte says, for "the first time the British have been defeated..... A wedge had been driven into the heretofore solid ranks of the opium bloc. The British, Indian (sic) and Dutch delegates voted for the exclusion of the scheme while Italy, France, Portugal, Serbia and Japan voted against exclusion.

It is the breach of the "opium bloc" that promises to make the present session more than ordinarily interesting. Already Mr. L. A. Lyall has drawn attention to the increase in the consumption in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States in 1925-26 and charged the Government with deliberately increasing the amount of legal opium on the plea of decreasing the amount smuggled, which is not in accordance with the British Government's undertaking at the Hague Conference. Further disclosures may yet be made. It is a pity that it is a representative of the Government of India and not of the people that attends the meetings of the Committee. But other countries are now fairly agreed that unless very production of opium in all countries is drastically controlled and limited to the purposes of medical relief, it is impossible to prevent effectually the illicit trade in opium. The British Government has saved its face particularly at the League by promising to stop export of opium to foreign countries. But it is necessary for the League to realise that till the internal consumption of opium in India and consequently the very cultivation of opium in the country are drastically reduced the source of danger to the world through illicit trade will remain.

SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Social Service Conference, which was held in this city last weekend, is the second of its kind, the first having been held in this very city three years ago. At the last Conference the hope was expressed that permanent Councils of Social Workers, like the one in existence in this city, would be formed in important places like Poona, Ahmedabad and Surat. The fact that such Councils have not yet been formed and that the second provincial conference has to be held in the same city where the first took place shows that organised social service has not made much headway outside large cities. It is not that the spirit of social service is lacking. But in modern times social service to be effective needs to be intelligent and organised, and organisations of trained workers are certainly few in this country. Similarly, as Mr. Natarajan, the president of the Conference pointed out, while there are many social reform movements in the country there is not enough co-operation and co-ordination between them. The result is needless duplication and wastage of effort and little success. It is the first duty of conferences like the one in question to secure more co-ordination and efficiency. Mr. Natarajan could not help referring in his speech to methods of social reform. He urged that social questions "should not be approached in a spirit of bitterness and revolt but should be considered in a spirit of charity, toleration and reverence." Stated so generally, the proposition cannot seriously be objected to. Bitterness is always bad and charity is always good. But if it is suggested that revolt is always bad and that some evils need to be tolerated for some time and remedied only through a process of compromises, we demur. To come to specific cases, Mr. Natarajan regrets that among the most prominent women workers there is a bitterness of feeling and a spirit of revolt against some social abuses. We doubt if many women workers have exhibited bitterness. They have shown righteous indignation as indeed they must. As regards the spirit of revolt, we wish it were more wide-spread, so long as the revolt is directed against acknowledged evils. Women and even girls should stoutly refuse, for instance, to be party to child marriages, and if they can, should call upon others to do likewise at any cost, even if their conduct is stigmatised as rebellion. Only a sharp swift struggle like this can sweep away the age-long social abuses in India. This year's Conference did well to stress the evils of commercialised prostitution and drink. Evils like these cannot yield to easy-going methods. We trust that the Conference will organise an intense agitation against them and keep it up all the year round.

A GREAT STEP FORWARD.

The House of Tatas has always been a pioneer and it is not, therefore, surprising that the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company have announced the introduction of a profit-sharing scheme at the Jamshedpur works from the beginning of this month. The bonus to be paid to the workers will be based on the monthly production from each unit and the works as a whole. Profit-sharing schemes, without a share in the control of industry, are not, as a rule, favoured by leaders and thinkers of the Labour movement in Western countries. But the general attitude of the employers towards the employees is an important factor in determining the merits of such schemes. Labour unrest is not non-existent at Jamshedpur and there have also been several strikes in the past, but it is an universally acknowledged fact that, on the whole, there are few employers who treat their employees with greater sympathy than the Tatas. That Mr. C. F. Andrews, referring to the announcement of the profit-sharing scheme, has characterised it as a great step forward is the best recommendation for the scheme the working of which, we have no doubt, will result as Mr. Andrews hopes, in allaying the present Labour unrest which is very acute. The recent Conference in England between representatives of employers and the delegates of Trade Union Congress has brought into relief the fact that if British industries are to flourish they can do so only on the basis of perfect understanding and honourable co-operation between Capital and Labour. The need for such co-operation is greater in India where national industries are denied the support they need and deserve from the State. The grateful congratulations of the country are due to the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company for the splendid lead they have given to other employers of labour. The new scheme is estimated to involve an additional annual outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs. But this outlay will be repaid not two-fold but ten-fold, not merely in terms of money but, what is infinitely more valuable, in the contentment and growing efficiency of the workers. We hope the example of the Tatas will be followed by other employers of labour.

BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY.

THE RIGHT WAY TO RATIONALISE IT.

(BY POVERTY-KNOCKER.)

I.

As a very keen student of the cotton trade of the world in general and India in particular, I read with great interest the series of five articles you recently published by "Parelwala" pleading for the Rationalisation of the Bombay Mill Industry. These articles are obviously written from an angle of vision particularly antagonistic to the local Industry with a view to defend labour, yet they contain many points of interest to the Industry and I propose to utilise and develop the good features of these articles in a similar series of articles, in the hope that the combined articles will lead to a real, live rationalisation of the Industry and finally remove that antagonism to the Industry which, for various reasons, is preventing the co-operation of all parties whose aid is necessary before the Industry is placed on a sound footing.

INCOMPLETE ANALYSIS.

"Parelwala" rightly points out that it is no use tinkering with the problem, but it is necessary to completely overhaul the industry. The Bombay Mill-owners' Association are doing this, yet the impression created by his articles would leave the reader with the idea that the wages of labour were the only items that have been or are being dealt with, and even the wages of labour and efficiency were being handled without any thought being given to same, other than the issue of a magic order to mind more machines, spindles or looms, as the case might be. He would have us believe that all was well with labour and all was wrong with the other sections of the Industry controlled by Agents, Managers and Technical Assistants and Cloth Commission Agents, in spite of the fact that most of the Mill Agents are keen business-men with their private fortunes sunk to the limit in the mills under their control.

LOSS OF CHINA TRADE.

The causes of the troubles in which the Bombay Cotton Industry is engulfed are given by "Parelwala" as

(a) Loss of foreign markets.
(b) Over-production of coarse goods.
(c) Inefficient machinery.
(d) Lack of scientific management.

The salvation of the Industry is to come about by:—

(1) Spinning finer counts and manufacturing the cloth from same with a view to cultivate the Home markets.
(2) Collective cotton purchase.
(3) Scientific management.
(4) Indianisation of higher staff.

If Bombay is to continue as a leading centre for the manufacture of cotton goods in India, then its position as a Port must be utilised to its fullest advantage. The success of the Industry in the past has been due to its situation which enabled it to ship huge quantities of yarn to China by the cheapest of all means of transport, viz., sea. The loss of this trade without an increase in the export of yarn or its equivalent in cloth to other markets, is the principal cause of the troubles besetting the Industry, the other being the increasing competition of up-country mills.

Loss of trade means that *"we cannot supply our finished products in the shape of yarn or cloth at the door of the consumers at prices which our competitors are able to quote,* and we thereby fail to secure the business. I therefore propose to analyse the actual cost to the customer of a few representative makes of yarn and cloth as the same is delivered to him, pointing out at the same time what has already been done by the local Mill Industry to reduce costs and what still remains to be done to attract enough business to restore the Industry to a sound basis. Before doing so, however, it is necessary to examine the methods of manufacture adopted by com-

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIAN TERRITORIAL "FARCE."

AN OPPORTUNITY MISSED

(By DR. K. K. DADACHANJI).

By accepting the Indian Territorial Force Amending Bill without radical amendments our representatives in the Assembly have helped to cut off the root of the tree of Indianization of the Officer Cadre of the I.T.F. Thus, they are rightly accused of the unpardonable crime of post-poning the attainment of Swaraj by such radical destruction of the very foundation of Swaraj, namely, a national Territorial Army of Indians led and officered by Indians, holding the same ranks and power of command, as Europeans or Japs or Persians of Turks in their National Armies. By merely passing a Resolution of Full Independence for India, we will not acquire it. On the other hand, by forging the only reliable instrument of Full Independence known to mankind, namely, a National Army officered by our Nationals, we will be hastening the day of attainment of Swaraj for Mother India.

The greatest opportunity available to the leaders of a nation lay in hands of our M. L. A.'s when the Indian Territorial Force Amending Bill was before them during the last session of the Assembly. On their choice depended the acceleration or otherwise of Independence for India. But they were led away by the flimsy and specious arguments, based upon plausible theories for their edification by the military advisors in the Assembly who ensnared them into the trap of postponing Indianization till Doomsday.

A PLEDGE AND ITS PERFORMANCE.

The Government had given a solemn pledge on the floor of the Assembly, in 1921, namely "that the Commissions of both the Territorial and the Auxiliary Forces should be in the same rank, and that they should emanate from the same source," i.e., Dominion Commissions.

The Government should have been made to observe the solemn pledge by a stroke of the legislative pen, if only the members of the Assembly had been determined to do so. To realize this end, all that they had to do was to pass the following Amendment to clause 4 of the I. T.F. Bill:—

Clause 4. S. 4A.—"There shall be only 'one' class of Officers" in the Indian Territorial Force, namely, Officers holding Commissions granted by the Governor-General in the name of His Majesty, with British designation of rank."

Thus, not only would 360 Indians have held Dominion Commissions, by a stroke of the legislative pen, but they would have formed a reservoir for direct Commission in the Regular Indian Army. For instance, in the British Army, direct Commissions are given to the officers of the Territorial Force, to the extent of 10 per cent. of the annual vacancies in the Infantry, Cavalry, Tank Corps, and Army Service Corps. Supposing the Assembly had insisted on such Direct Commissions to be given to Indian Territorial Officers in future, the 360 Officers would thus have formed a reservoir for Direct Commissions in the Regular Indian Army, even 'in the absence of an Indian Sandhurst, which the Government is determined never to bring into existence if it can help it.

NO LACK OF SUITABLE MATERIAL FOR INDIANIZATION.

The Government would then no longer have any excuse to say that there is "not enough suitable material among Indians" for even 10 vacancies per year for Indianization of the Regular Indian Army—the annual vacancies in which are put down at 160. Hence, 10 per cent. of 160 would mean 16 Indians available as Officers for Indianization. Further, if the I. T. F. were expanded to ten times its present strength, as it should be, it would be possible to grant 160 Direct Commissions for the 160 annual vacancies. Thus, the whole Officer Cadre of the Regular Indian Army could be Indianized within a reasonable period of time, instead of the period of 500-1000 years, as recommended by the Skeen Committee and the Government respectively, in their wonderful schemes of Indianization by a Time-Table, which according to them may not keep time!"

So far as the debates during the passage of the Bills are concerned, it is clear that the agitation in your paper was reflected in the Assembly. The fact that the Assembly did demand that Urban Units shall be organized for all Governors' Provinces, to begin with, and also that Indian boys of 16 and 18 shall be organized in Cadet Corps, means a

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

The Last Chance.

The Gujerat members of the Bombay Legislative Council have decided to give Government one more opportunity—the last—to reconsider their attitude towards the Bardoli Satyagraha. They will first appeal to the Governor to appoint an independent committee of inquiry and stay further proceedings in the matter of assessments until the Committee makes its recommendations. If the Governor pays no heed to this obviously reasonable appeal within two weeks, they will resign in a body their seats in the Council and will seek re-election on the Bardoli issue. If things are driven to that pass, there can be but one upshot, and it is that all the members will be returned with thumping majorities if not unopposed. Government would be making a big mistake if they think that the people of Bardoli or of Gujerat as a whole are divided in their Counsels. Gujerat will rise like one man, even as Bardoli has done. The people have the strength born of the conviction that they have a righteous and unshakable case. They demand an independent inquiry, nothing more but nothing less either. It is only a Government with an uneasy conscience that would in these circumstances shirk an inquiry. Sir Leslie Wilson may avert a crisis while there is yet time.

No Smoke Without Fire.

There is no smoke without fire. Hitherto the Christians in Palestine have made common cause with their Arab brethren in demanding freedom for their country. It is, therefore, hard to believe, as Reuter's Jerusalem correspondent wants us to believe, that the Arab political leaders are trying to exploit the Missionary Conference in order to exacerbate Muslims against Christians. On the country, according to a message from the Grand Mufti, Haifa, which was received by the Central Khilafat Office in Bombay and which the Telegraph Department refused to circulate to the Press, Christian missionaries in Palestine are alleged to have been wantonly and deliberately defaming the Prophet of Islam. If the allegations are true, it is not surprising that Arab feeling has been roused against Government and the latter are charged with "supporting the Missionary Conference with a view to undermine Islam which alone welds the Arab countries together."

A Pressing Need.

Presiding over the first Northern Circars Medical Conference at Rajahmundry, the Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao urged the need for an All-India General Medical Council and declared: "We can no longer suffer control by an alien Council 6,000 miles away however well-intentioned it may be. It has got its own axe to grind and its own interests to safeguard. We want Swaraj in medicine also." Medical education in India has suffered a great deal owing to the interference of the British General Medical Council whose sole concern seems to be to perpetuate the domination of the European section of the Indian Medical Service. Again, the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine which even to-day satisfy the needs of the bulk of the country's population have been sadly neglected because Government policy in regard to them is shaped by the British General Medical Council. But the most effective argument against the present system of alien control is the unmerited slur it casts on medical men in India who are not inferior to their confreres in Britain but who are considered unfit to have the sole control of medical education in their own country.

Post-Mortem Recognition.

It is better late than never and even post-mortem recognition is bter than no recognition. Time was when the very name of Lokamanya Tilak was taboo in all Government schools and coleges. But now Principal Gardiner of the Hislop College of Nagpur, not ony unveils a portrait of the Lokamanya in the College Hall but acknowledges him as a great "national hero, justly calld a "Lokamanya". Prof. Robertson ollows next with a description of the hero as "a fearless champion of truth.' We shall not scan the situation closey but would congratulate the professors n their good sense and the graceful way they have shown it. Tilak was ll that they described him to be and a great deal more. He was a severe enemy of foreign domination. It is good to think that there are now some Englishmen who acknowledge the worth of Indian patriots —at least after their deat.

Forward Kurla.

We understand that the Kurla Residents' Association have under consideration a scheme for the establishment of a People's Municipal Pary in view of the forthcoming municipal elections. The aims and objects o the party are to encourage such candiates to come forward as will work heart and soul in matters of vital interst to the life of every municipality—nmely, the improvement of water-upply, drainage, primary educatio and sanitation, and for the attainment of these ideals to carry on ropaganda work by means of leaflets, pmphlets and public speeches. This, inded, is welcome news and a happy augur for the future welfare of our suburban municipalities. Evidently Kurla hs caught the infection from Bandra and re hope the contagion will spread to all our outlying municipalities that onstitute the Greater Bombay which is ast springing up on the skirts of the city.

PROTEST AGAINST RETRENCHMENT

ELEVEN MILLS AFFECTED

PROSPECTS OF GENERAL STRIKE?

20,000 MEN IDLE

About 20,000 operatives of nine mills in Bombay struck work on Monday as a protest against retrenchment and reduction of wages. Till last week, everything seemed to be quiet and peaceful and to all intents and purposes, it presented a normal appearance. On Sunday, however, it took a turn for the worse, when a huge procession of the mill workers, mostly of the Textile mill marched past the mill area exhorting their comrades to down tools. They distributed freely leaflets printed in Marathi urging the mill-operatives to resort to a general strike with a view to get their grievances redressed.

On Monday morning some of the operatives made a demonstration and once again paraded the mill area. They threw stones at the Currimbhoy and Mohmedbhoy mills calling the workmen to come out. The management, fearing serious trouble, closed down the mills. The procession then wended its way towards Fazalbhoy, Pearl, Crown, Premier, and Industrial mills and brought out the workers. The grievance of the workmen is that some of the owners have introduced retrenchment in various ways such as reduction of number of operatives, introduction of double frame and three sides system and revision of scale of payment on the daily out put. The operatives feel that a general strike will attract the attention of the Government and sympathy of the public. In all the following eleven mills were affected and the management were compelled to close them down, viz: (1) Textile, (2) Mohmedbhoy, (3) Currimbhoy, (4) Fazalbhoy, (5) Pearl, (6) Crown, (7) Premier, (8) Industrial (9) Globe, (10) Crescent, and (11) Mathradas. The total number of operatives on strike is estimated at about 20,000. The police are patrolling the mill area with armed constables in motor lorries and so far no untoward incident has occurred.

KASTURCHAND MILL.

The weavers of the "Kasturchand Mill who had struck work last week as a protest against reduction of wages resumed their duty unconditionally.

NEED FOR SOLIDARITY

APPEAL TO MILL WORKERS

A mass meeting of the mill-workers of Bombay was held on Monday at Lower Parel under the presidency of Mr. Jhabwala. Mr. Jhabvala referred to the present strike and vehemently denounced the employers' tactics of creating sectional strikes and breaking the back of the labour strength. He called upon the employers to give equal share in their profits, and said that it was untrue to say that they urge losing, when they urge distributing profits among shareholders. At the end, he pleaded for solidarity of the workers.

Mr. Bradley who followed vehemently condemned the apathy of the leader of the men and called upon them all to combine in the interests of the workers.

Mr. Mrajkar translated Mr. Bradley's into Marathi.

Some workers also spoke.

Another mass meeting of the workers will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. at Parel opposite King's Hospital in the open Maidan.

RETRENCHMENT IN E. I. R. WORKSHOP

INVESTIGATION OFFICERS' REPORT

2,600 MEN TO BE "AXED"

SIMLA, April 16.

A communique states:—The Government of India have received the report of the officers recently deputed to make an investigation into the number of men required in the future for the efficient and economical working of the East Indian Railways carriage and wagon workshops at Lillooah, and, if they found a substantial reduction in numbers necessary, into the manner in which it should be carried out, and the steps to be taken to prevent avoidable hardship to the men affected. The investigating officers have come to the conclusion that the work likely to be undertaken in the shops at Lillooah in the future will not be sufficient to employ more than 9,000 men, and consequently there should be a reduction of about 2,600 men in the existing staff. At the same time it should be possible, with due regard to economy, to spread this reduction over 20 months, so that the greater portion of it can be effected by normal wastage, while places can be found for about 400 men whom it might otherwise be necessary to discharge, at the new East Indian Railway workshops at Tatanagar. The investigating officers recommend that volunteers should be called for the Tatanagar shops, and that those selected for the transfer should be given a bonus of half a month's pay to cover the expenses incidental on the changing of their homes.

LINE OF PROCEDURE.

By the adoption of these measures it may be possible to avoid any immediate reduction of staff and there will not, in any event, remain any very considerable number of men for whom work can no longer be found at Lillooah, but the investigating officers recommend that if it is found necessary to dispense with the services of any of the men, discharges should be confined firstly to men who, having reached the age of 55, are already an extension and would consequently in any case shortly be leaving the service of the railway with the accumulations to their credit in the provident fund, and secondly, to men of not more than one year's service who, on discharge, should be given a bonus of a months pay to support them while looking for other work.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the investigating officers and are authorising the Agent of the East Indian Railway to give effect to them as soon after the reopening of the Lilooah shops as he considers desirable.—A. P.

LONDON, April 16.

Oslo.—An order in Council announces the decision to re-establish gold standard and allow export of gold from first May this year.—Reuter.

HELD UP BY FOG

"BREMEN'S" FORCED LANDING

MACHINE CRASHES THROUGH ICE

LONDON, April 16.

Clarke City (Quebeck).—The story of how Bremen fliers sighted land when their petrol had been nearly exhausted and when they had almost given up hope is revealed in a brief message from a land wire station nearest Greenly Island. The fliers were held up by a fog and very little fuel was left when land was sighted at half past five on Friday afternoon. The fliers believed it was Newfoundland. They saw a small lake and decided to decend although Bremen was not equipped to land on ice. Despite the pilot's care the machine crashed through ice and its tail was damaged. None of the aviators was hurt in the landing.

Prior to sighting land the airmen encountered difficulty after difficulty. Unfavourable atmospheric conditions compelled them to fly low and after that thick fog came up and the plane entered "darkness."

FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS AT START.

Conditions were favourable at the start of the flight from Baldonnel but after thirty hours' flying when the fliers were confident of success conditions changed and the compass began to fail and then the fog was replaced by snow and hail. Greenly Islanders, adds the message, are most hospitaable.—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIERS

CANADIAN PLANE LANDS ON GREENLY ISLAND

LONDON, April 16.

Quebeck.—The Canadian plane with two ex-military pilots on board landed on Greenly Island yesterday evening and established contact between the transatlantic fliers and the outside world. Two Canadian airmen thus meet two ex-enemies on a mission of succour. The second machine will probably land on the island to-day. Messages from the Island are delayed owing to telegraphic difficulties. The plans of Kochl and his companions are uncertain. The brief bulletin states that they expect to make satisfactory repairs and may leave shortly under "Bremen's" own power.—Reuter.

ATLANTIC FLIERS STRANDED

EFFORTS AT RESTORING THEM TO CIVILISATION

LONDON, April 16.

Ottawa.—Frantic efforts are being made in New York and in Canada to restore the Atlantic fliers to civilisation, but many hours will probably elapse before the full story of the flight is known. Two aeroplanes which took off yesterday from Murray Bay, Quebec, were forced down by an atrocious weather 300 miles from their destination. The ice-breaker "Montcalm", which is hurrying to Greenly Island, was driven ashore by snow-storm. A third aeroplane is trying to reach the airmen.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT--VINDICATION OF SELF-RESPECT

COUNTRY NOT GOING BACK

SIR SIVASWAMI IYER REBUKES SIR J. SIMON

NO ADMISSION BY BACK DOOR

MADRAS, April 16.

In an interview to "New India" Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer disputes Sir John Simon's statement that there is disposition on the part of Indian politicians to slacken the boycott of the Commission. He agrees that co-operation has been promised in the Punjab and by certain other provinces and communities but this has been foreseen by the pro-boycott leaders. This offer of co-operation, declares Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, was a foregone conclusion and was not the result of Sir John Simon's letters to the Viceroy, and he cites the testimony of the "Pioneer."

The Liberal leader sets his face against the "Pioneer's" suggestion for a parallel Viceroy's Commission and declares that the boycott was based on the principle of national self-respect. It was open to Parliament to include Indians in the Commission at the outset but even granting that the "Pioneer's" suggestion allows for the right to partake in the enquiry it would be a case of "admission into the parlour by the backdoor." "If we believe that we are right," he concludes, "and that we are fighting for a principle involving our national honour then we are bound not to go back, regardless of temporary checks and disappointments."—A. P.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, April 15.

The "Daily Telegraph" in an editorial commenting on the interview with Sir John Simon emphasises that he is the mouthpiece of his colleagues who are a united body free from any trace of differences of opinion or outlook which usually colour relations of the three political parties.

The "Morning Post" congratulates the Commission on getting into contact with independent witnesses who really represent the masses and the classes. The paper expresses the opinion that Sir John Simon offer to work with a joint committee of the Indian Legislature should have been withdrawn when it was refused.

The "Manchester Guardian" says the Commission's work has scarcely begun but we already owe it gratitude for all that has been accomplished towards retrieving initial blunders of Home and Indian governments.—Reuter.

INTERVIEW IN PARIS WITH SIR J. SIMON

A 'EVENING STANDARD' STUNT

LONDON. April 15.

Sir John Simon draws attention to the fact that the interview with him cabled by Reuter yesterday is the only interview he or any of his colleagues has given to the press since their return from India. Sir John Simon characterises the message sent from Paris for publication in London (which has not been telegraphed to India by Reuter) purporting to be an interview with him as a complete fabrication from beginning to end. Sir John Simon has made no statement whatsoever on the subject of India since leaving India. The alleged interview in Paris was published in the "Evening Standard".—Reuter.

NORTH POLAR EXPEDITION

AIRSHIP "ITALIA" ON WAY TO BASE.

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS THE OBJECT

LONDON, April 15.

The new North Polar expedition began this morning when the Italian Airship "Italia" left Milan, commanded by General Nobile, for the Hangar at Seddin, near Stolp, in Pomerania, where it will remain for a fortnight before resuming the journey to the expedition's base in Spitzbergen whither the steamer "Citta Di Milano," the parent ship of the expedition is proceeding.

General Nobile had accompanied Capt. Amundsen's flight to the North Pole. Objects of the present expedition are, principally, scientific observations and studies. Two trips from King's Bay, Spitzbergen, are planned, firstly to the North Pole and, secondly, to Prince Nicholas Second Island.

General Nobile is recently reported to have said that he hoped to anchor the "Italia" over the North Pole and descend by rope ladders. The Popo presented him with a large hollow cross to be deposited at the Pole in which a record of the expedition would be inserted. General Nobile is accompanied by a large staff of specialists, including Professor Pontremoli of the Rome University, and the Swedish Professor Malmgreen, a meteorological expert. —Reuter.

PLAGUE SCARE IN VAGAD CUTCH

EFFORTS OF RELIEF COMMITTEE

(From A Correspondent.)

AUJAR, (Cutch), April 9.

The prevalence of plague in various localities and villages of Vagad for the last eight months has created a sensation among the public.

The Vagad Plague Relief Committee took drastic steps from the beginning and had established a travelling dispensary on the back of camels for the relief of patients.

Pragpur a small village was caught in the grip of plague.

In the meantime it was reported that Rahpar, the capital of Vagad, was stricken with plague.

Report has also been received from Nilpur, a small village, of rats dying there and a few cases of plague. It is hoped that in a week or two the plague will be wiped out from that place.

The efforts of the Committee's doctor have met with complete success and the epidemic is now found in a mild form.

We have received generous donations from public spirited people for which we sincerely thank them. Medicines to the value of Rs. 300 have been presented by Sheth Shantidas Askaran. Medicine to the value of Rs. 1,000 has been promised by Sheth Khimjee Vishram Charities and Cutch Darbar has been pleased not to charge any duty on medicines and has also supplied the plague vaccine without any charge for which the Committee sincerely thanks them.

The people of Vagad are very poor and owing to the plague epidemic many of them are in a destitute condition. Free distribution of grain is an urgent necessity for which the Committee requests the charitable-minded people to remit their mite.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S CONTRIBUTION

APPRECIATION OF PROF. KARVE'S SERVICES

POONA, April 16.

The latest contributor to the Prof. Karve Jubilee Fund which has now reached the total of Rs. 5,500 is His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who has sent a cheque for Rs. 250 in appreciation of Karve's work for the amelioration of the condition of Indian women. —A. P.

NORTH POLAR FLIGHT

"ITALIA" CAUGHT IN HEAVY STORMS

LONDON, April 16.

Wintry conditions prevail throughout England and there have been heavy falls of snow and sleet as a result of the advance of depression from Europe. An account of the buffeting received by the North Polar Airship "Italia," in storm, as described in a Berlin message, reads almost like a story of trans-Atlantic flight. The distance from Milan to Seddin is no only 700 miles but the airship took thirty hours to cover it because it lost its bearings in Silesia. After terrible time over Carpathians, the Observatory Wireless Station at Lindberg put the aviator's right. The aerodrome at Gleiwitz tried to persuade them to land but Nobile decided to carry on. "Italia" was considerably damaged and her port stabiliser was partly torn off in a storm in Silesia, while one of her motors failed to work. Landing at Seddin was very difficult.—Reuter.

ADVANCE CENTRAL BANK

JAM SAHEB OPENS THE FIRST ACCOUNT

BRANCH IN JAMNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, April 16.

A branch of the Central Bank of India was opened at Jamnagar to-day. The Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank, in asking His Highness the Jam Saheb to declare the Branch open, said:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have in the first instance to tender to you on behalf of the Directors of the Central Bank of India including myself our cordial thanks for accepting our invitation to be present here this morning. Ladies and gentlemen we of the Central Bank in our turn are indebted to your distinguished and enlightened ruler His Highness the Jamsaheb for extending to us an honour we have greatly appreciated and we recognise that it is not an empty honour for His Highness has been pleased to afford to us certain facilities which have enabled us to avail ourselves of his invitation and without which perhaps we might not have taken it upon ourselves to extend our operations in your midst.

I have referred to His Highness as a distinguished and an enlightened ruler. There are no two opinions about this. We have many Indian States but of their Rulers I may be forgiven if I observe that only a few are doing all in their power to promote the welfare of their subjects in the manner they ought to. Jamnagar may well claim to take rank amongst such few highly progressive Indian States and that is entirely due to His Highness Sir Ranjitsingji himself. From his childhood upwards he has had the benefit of studying conditions first hand as they prevail in the West and this has enabled him far more than the great majority of Indian rulers to advance his State in so many different directions. We can well understand that ever since His Highness came to the Gadi he has been actuated by a sincere desire to make his State a model one and he is doing so by introducing all modern methods wherever they can be consistently introduced in keeping with the habits and traditions of his people.

PROSPEROUS JAMNAGAR.

One generally forms in one's mind anticipations of a place he is about to visit and draws his conclusions after he has arrived there to make sure if the reality has come up to his expectations or not. The same may be said in regard to persons as of places. I have had the honour of claiming the acquaintance of the Jamsaheb long enough to know that as an individual he is far above what expectation one may form of him before meeting him. As regards Jamnagar City from what little I have seen of it this morning I cannot help saying that you the inhabitants of this place must feel a legitimate pride in the up-to-date institutions such as schools, colleges, orphanages, hospitals, etc., which flourish in your midst and which all are almost exclusively to the great fore-

(Continued on next page.)

AFTER THIRTY HOURS' FLIGHT THROUGH STORMS.

"ITALIA" ARRIVES AT SEDDIN

LONDON, April 16.

Berlin.—"Italia" has arrived at Seddin in Pomerania after a thirty hour's thrilling flight through storms.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIRMEN CONCLUDE FAR EASTERN FLIGHT

WARM RECEPTION IN PARIS

LONDON, April 16.

A Havas Agency message from Paris says airmen Costes and Le Brix were enthusiastically cheered by Parisians on their arrival on the conclusion of their Far Eastern flight. They were officially received and were warmly congratulated by Doumergue at Castle Rambuillet.—Reuter's Special.

GUJARAT M. L. C.S TO RESIGN

PROTEST AGAINST BARDOLI INJUSTICE

SURAT, April 16.

In order to bring home to the Government the strength of public feeling regarding the situation in Bardoli taluka, four members of the Bombay Legislative Council namely Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik, Rao Saheb D. P. Desai, Mr. H. B. Shivdasani and Dr. M. K. Dixit propose to resign and seek re-election on that issue in the event of the Governor-in-Council taking no action on a memorial which they will shortly submit to His Excellency, requesting him to intervene.—A. P.

PARSIS SHOULD BESTIR THEMSELVES

KARACHI PARSI'S ADVICE

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 16.

Parsi friends and admirers of the retiring Superintending Engineer, Mr. Burjorji E. Vatchha, gave a dinner party in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Vachha and family, last night, in the Jehangir Bajkotwalla Bagh. Over sixty covers were laid. After a sumptuous dinner Khan Bahadur Kavasji Katrak rose to invite those present to drink the health of their worthy friend and dwelt on the many qualities of head and heart of Mr. Vachha. He said Mr. Vachha was always ready to help and serve their community, and now that he is retiring he wished he would remain in Karachi for ever and serve his community with double zeal. At present Mr. Vachha is going home to recoup his health on a well-earned holiday and the Khan Bahadur wished him and Mrs. Vachha "bon voyage" and safe return.

Mr. Vachha replied in suitable terms. He said he only did his duty to his community and he would consider always his duty to serve his community. He then dwelt on the future prospects of the Parsi community and said the community should bestir itself in these days on increasing competition. He eulogised the recent charity of, Sir Cowasji Jehangir for a Parsi public school, and hoped the character building of our youths would be done in that school on the right path..

"SETTING MUSLIMS AGAINST CHRISTIANS'

ARAB LEADERS EXPLOIT MISSIONARY CONFERENCE ?

DEMONSTRATIONS IN PALESTINE

LONDON, April 15.

Jerusalm.—Arab political leaders are trying to exploit the Missionary Conference in order to exacerbate Muslims against Christians. Virulent press propaganda is on foot, and allegations are made that Government supported the Conference with a view to undermining Islam "which alone welds the Arab countries together." Demonstrations occurred throughout the country but there were no untoward incidents except at Gaza.—Reuter.

Syed Habib and Syed Inayat of the daily "Siasat" were convicted of sedition by Mr. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 each, in default to undergo three months further imprisonment.—A. P.

Mr. Staples, the Sessions Judge of Nagpur, acquitted one Nurkhan who was prosecuted on a charge of having shot dead three Hindus and injured over twenty-five others during the last communal riots at Nagpur. The accused's plea was that he acted in self-defence.—

SIR BASIL'S COLOSSAL BLUNDER

DR. KHAITAN ON FINANCIAL POLICY OF GOVT.

"TOTAL DISREGARD OF COUNTRY'S INTERESTS"

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. D. P. Khaitan President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, at its first quarterly General Meeting, held on 11th April 1928 at the Chamber premises:—

I wish on the present occasion to confine myself to the one great event of Sir Basil's administration, namely, his stabilisation of exchange at 18d. I refer to this specifically because even granting that Sir Basil has done all the good that his friends and admirers have been speaking of, the harm inflicted by fixing exchange at the artificial ratio of 1s. 6d. is stupendous in character and so far-reaching in its consequences. There is a general impression that we should now treat the ratio question as a thing of the dead past. This is a settled fact and there is no use of breaking our heads against the dead wall—this seems to be the general attitude in regard to this matter. We were told on another occasion in reference to a colossal political blunder that it was a settled fact. But it was unsettled all right. And so would this new-fangled ratio be unsettled not possibly because of our protests—but because the very logic of facts and the inevitability of developments will compel the Government to unsettle a blunder which will embarrass and harass them even more than it will harass and bleed this country.

CONDITION OF EXCHANGE.

I may invite your attention to the conditions of the exchange and money markets in the last financial year. 1927-28 opens with a large-sized deflation in the very early months—possibly there is nothing in the name "deflation" itself which deserves our condemnation; but if deflation is effected right in the middle of the busy season and if currency is contracted just when trade requires expansion of currency, it becomes our duty to expose the artificial nature of the props utilised for supporting exchange. Then we come to August. A new devise of deflation was then put in motion, namely, the device of Treasury Bills. The Government argued to themselves that the slackness of exchange was directly connected with the volume of surplus finds floating in the market. And we have the amazing phenomenon of the Government offering a rate of interest on their short-term accommodation which is far in excess of the rates of interest which banks themselves would be prepared to pay for their deposits. In other words, the removal of the surplus funds from the market was necessary so as to stabilise exchange at 18d.: and this removal of surplus funds meant that the Government have had to pay fantastically high rates of interest: and these fantastic rates have resulted in the ludicrous position of the credit of the Government of India being lower than the credit of the banking institution in this country. These Treasury Bills have been repeated week after week. The bankers in India are told that Bills are introduced in the interests and for the benefit of the bankers. We are told that Treasury Bills are of great significance to the Indian money market to which they are supposed to lend elasticity and resiliency. I have no hesitation in saying that all this is bunkum. The real fact of the matter is that Treasury Bills are nothing more and nothing less than the last refuge of the drowning Finance Member to keep up his head.

POSITION OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The cash percentage of the Imperial Bank is low. Bank rate continues at 7 per cent. Call money is quoted at 5 1/2 per cent., all borrowers and no lenders. This situation in April is all right so far as the Government are concerned, though this situation is all wrong so far as the interests of Indian trade and industry are concerned. But even this situation cannot suit the Government as the months pass by and June-July comes round when the Treasury will have to launch their 1928 loan programme. If the Government keep the screw tight so far as the money market is concerned because, forsooth, the maintenance of eighteenpence ratio is of more paramount importance, what will happen to the new loan? No loan can be floated in India.

BANKING PROBLEM.

There is another equally important problem which will have to be tackled by the finance department in the early future. If the plea put forward by the Government that the banking Commission will be appointed as soon as the recommendations of the Currency Commission and the Agricultural Commission are available was not a mere plea for postponing an incovenient issue, the Banking Commission should be appointed in the next two months. It were unnecessary for me to discuss the urgency and the imperative nature of a comprehensive survey of the Indian Banking problem. Really if the truth be told, it will be found that what banking amenities are available to-day in India are of absolutely no use to Indian interests; that they merely facilitate and further the exploitation of the agriculturists of this country in the interests of our overseas customers.

Many an attempt has been made to refute the allegation that the Imperial Bank favours its European constituents. But no one has been convinced by these refutals. Exchange Banks have been a monopoly in the hands of foreigners ever since they began to transact business in India. Not one single Indian employee in any one of the Exchange Banks has been considered deserving to be put in any responsible position. As for the Indian joint stock banks, which have all more or less confined themselves to commercial banking, they have achieved some measure of success; but I am deeply grieved to have to say that they are but poor imitations of their foreign compeers. I may be told that the co-operative societies are catering to the needs of the agriculturists. But the kind of assistance which the co-operative societies have been able to render to the rural areas is verily like a drop in the ocean. The have had at no time the resources necessary to meet the requirements of such a gigantic agricultural population as India has. Moreover the co-operative societies deal only in short-term credits. And short-term advances are worse than useless in the case of a country where every ryot is mortgaged up to his head. These temporary advances only help to keep him alive, so that he can be a perpetual slave to the mortgagee.

WANTED A BANKING COMMISSION.

I would, therefore, insist that a Banking Commission should be appointed without any more delay; that its personnel must be such as to command the confidence of the country; that there should be no predominance of any particular interest as happened in the case of the Currency Commission, of which no less than five members were connected with the Imperial Bank while none represented the interest of the Indian joint stock banks; and that the terms of reference should be the investigation of the conditions necessary to inaugurate a completely autonomous system of Indian banking.

Amongst the other important matters which should engage the attention of the new Finance Member, I may mention the necessity of acquiring as much of gold as possible by selling a corresponding portion of the sterling securities held in the Gold Standard Reserve.

COTTON MILL INDUSTRY.

The cotton mill industry cannot be dismissed in the summary fashion which the Government of India have thought fit to adopt in this case. It is not without significance that the Government tried to enhance the protection recommended by the Tariff Board in the case of wagons and that they have referred to the Tariff Board the question relating to protection for oil though the entire country has expressed itself in unequivocal terms against any protection to this industry. The cotton mill industry, which is mainly an Indian industry, with capital in the hands of Indian investors, with management under Indian control and supervision and with its prospects affecting the entire economic life of an important section of the Indian business community, ask for protection; the Tariff Board recommends very moderate proposals of protection; and the Government reject them unceremoniously. On the other hand, the wagon industry asks for protection; the Tariff Board makes generous recommendations; and the Government go out of their own way to enhance the protection. The oil industry, which has nothing to do with India unless exploitation of Indian mineral resources by foreigners justifies its description as an Indian industry, makes an impossible and ridiculous request for protection for reasons which will hold no water. Yet, we find the Government showing indecent haste and undue solicitude. The activities of the Commerce Department viewed from this point of view show a total disregard of the fundamental interests of this country. And, I appeal to Sir George Rainy to give a more impartial and a more courageous interpretation of his duties as the custodian of the commercial interests of India.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and the Dewan of Cochin left for Bombay on the 15th to meet the Butler Committee.

Mr. S Srinivas Iyengar sails for Europe by the P. and O. boat "Rajputana" on May 5. Messrs. Sanmukham Chetti, Dewan Chamanlal and Goswami, it is understood, are to sail by the same boat.

WIPING OFF BITTER MEMORIES OF WAR.

BIRKENHEAD AND BRITISH M. P.'S VISIT GERMANY

PLEA FOR POWERS' PEACEFUL CO-OPERATION

TRIBUTE TO GERMAN GIFT OF ORGANISATION

LONDON, April 15.

Berlin.—Dr. Stresemann gave a luncheon in honour Lord Birkenhead and party of the British Members of Parliament who are on a visit to Germany. Those present included Sir Ronald Lindsay, Von Kuehlmann, Ex-Secreary for Foreign Affairs, General Von Seeckt, ex-Commander of the Reichswehr and representatives of the Reichstag and German industry. Dr. Stresemann expressed the hope that the personal trust which he believed existed between the leaders of British and German foreign policy would be further strengthened by fostering personal relations on which the welfare and understanding among the nations were based.

Lord Birkenhead, in reply, congratulated Germany on the achievement of the "Bremen" and said that the prosperity of States and, possibly, the existence of civilisation in Europe in future depended on the possibility of bringing together, in peaceful cooperation, all the great Powers which had fought in wartime on one side or other. He was convinced that Britain generally recognised how highly the German gift of organisation was qualified to help in reconstructing Europe and that, therefore, only good could result from an exchange of visits in amicable and sportsmanlike spirit.—Reuter.

ADVANCE CENTRAL BANK

(Continued from Previous Page.)

sight and the ability of your ruler and to his ardent desire to do as much good as he can in his lifetime.

The prosperity of Jamnagar is yearly increasing and with the opening of Bedi Bunder the prospects are yet brighter. We know there are some points of difference between the Kathiawar States and the Government of India in regard to the opening of such bunders. I will not presume to offer any opinion but I may be permitted to express the hope that such differences may soon be settled to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned. With the growth of the trade and commerce of his State I do not wonder that His Highness has regarded the establishment of a Banking institution as very necessary to still further promote such progress. His Highness must think well of the Central Bank of India to have ben pleased to invite us to open a Branch under his aegis in his State. We have very readily responded to his call not relying upon any formal agreements that are usually exchanged in connection with such matters but relying absolutely on the regard and the goodwill of His Highness for his continued patronage in all banking and allied matters that he has so graciously promised us. We would like to assure him and through him the people of Jamnagar that it will be our endeavour to carry out our work in a manner as will prove acceptable not only to His Highness but also to his subjects. We will work in close amity with local shroffs and others who have been doing banking work here for ages past. Our Bank if anything will endeavour to prove a source of help not only to the people but also to such shroffs and sowcars.

A great man speaking the other day said that his success lay mainly in the fact of his being a good 'picker' meaning thereby that he was fortunate in the selection of the men he employed. I trust His Highness will prove equally successful in his having picked upon the Central Bank of India for establishing one of its Branches here. Our beginning may be small, but we hope that in the years to come our business in this State will steadily increase and may prove an incentive to ourselves, principally with the help of His Highness and on the invitation of other Indian States to extend our work in their territories as well. His Highness was installed as ruler in 1907. In another four years from now he will be celebrating his Silver Jubilee. By that time we trust our Branch will have proved of great service to this State and to its business people. I am, however, looking forward to the day when His Highness will attain his Golden Jubilee. By then I trust the Central Bank will have done very well indeed in Jamnagar State but more than that I trust by then His Highness will have raised the status, the position and the income of his State to a footing of equality with the foremost States in India.

The effects of His Highness' work will be even more enduring than the physical evidence of it which we see around us in this city. Others succeed in building up material fortunes but it it given to a very few to at once satisfy their personal ambitions but more than that to serve their people in such full measure as His Highness has been privileged to do. There are many men of great potential talent who have been denied the opportunity of using it. Fortunately, His Highness has suffered no such limitation. His opportunities have indeed been great, equalled by his ability to accept them, with the result that his people have received full benefit from all he is able to give. The hearts of his people must be filled with gratitude and pride as they reflect that he has so splendidly and nobly accepted the opportunities that have been granted to him. May he long continue to do so!

I have now to request Your Highness to declare open our Branch in this our temporary location and bless us with your good wishes for our success and let us hope that before very long we shall be moving into the permanent building which Your Highness will be specially erecting for us in this your Capital city and we will continue to achieve greater and greater success.

Sir Phiroze then requested His Highness to unlock the door of their temporary location and to bless them with his good wishes for their success. He hoped that they would soon be moving and doing yet better in the new building which His Highness would be specially erecting for them in the city.

PROSPECTS OF BEDI BUNDER

JAM SAHEB'S SPEECH

The Jam Saheb then declared the bank open and was presented with the gold key with which he had unlocked the door.

In declaring the bank open, His Highness observed that it was a great compliment which the directors of the bank had paid to his State in immediately consenting to open a branch of their bank in his capital and it would be the endeavour of himself, his officers and his subjects to establish confidence in the institution. This was the first branch of the bank in his State but he hoped that in course of time, there would be a number of them in different parts of the State, and that its business would be carried on in the State not for 10, 20 or 50 years but for ever and for.

ORIGIN OF BEDI BUNDER DEVELOPMENT.

What induced His Highness' Goverment to undertake the development of the port was the fact that the State was geographically so situated that they only got the fag end of the south westerly and north-westerly monsoons, and during the last 20 years they had had eight ean years of which three might be regarded as practically famine years. This handicapped the agricultural development of the State, and that was the reason which impelled them to divert their atention of developing the transhipping and direct trade which his subjects were already carrying on. This was the origin of the Development of Bedi Bunder. Commander Leyland was hopeful that this Bunder would soon become the Liverpool of Kathiawar. The State had already spent over a crore of rupees directly and indirectly on this port and inspite of the misgivings of some of his officers and other critics the work had progressed most satisfactorily, and he hoped that the future generations will reap the full benefit of the outlay. There may be unhappily some differences of opinion concerning the development of the port, but he was confident that in the long run, justice and justice only would triumph. Some of the Bombay Merchants were alarmed at our work and progress and making allegations against our efforts, but happily, he said, the Government of India had nothing to do with these allegations and whatever differences existed between the Government of India and his State would, he hoped, be soon settled in a friendly and amicable manner to the lasting benefit of both. He was sure the bank would help his subjects to develop the trade and that it would be a source of mutual benefit both to the State and to the share-holders of the bank. He was glad of the high compliment paid by the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna to the State by showing full confidence in coming to us and on his as well as on his subjects behalf, he extended to Sir Phiroze, cordial welcome not only as a personal friend but also as a distinguished citizen of Bombay. He had always a very warm regard for those who honestly fought for the rights and welfare of the people of India, and of these Sir Phiroze was one of foremost. His Highness thanked Sir Phiroze for the privilege and pleasure accorded him to open the bank premises which later he promised to house in a suitable building.

STATE'S DEPOSIT.

Mr. Gokalbhai Desai, Revenue Secretary to H. H. then announced that the State had deposited 20 lakhs with the Bank and he strongly advised the audience to deposit their money in the bank and ensure its success.

Mr. Shamji Ghelaram, president Jamnagar, General Merchants' Association announced that on the opening day, each merchant would open a home savings accounts with at least Rs. 301 and a current accounts of large amounts and that they promised full support to the bank.

JAM SAHEB OPENS FIRST ACCOUNT.

Mr. R. P. Masani, Manager of the Central Bank then gave the audience various particulars concerning the business of the bank and the safety it provided for its depositors in civilised countries the only safe place for surplus moneys was a bank. Now that they had one, he hoped the Jamnagar public would deposit their moneys with the bank, earn interest and derive the satisfaction of having discharged a patriotic duty of assisting in the promotion of trade and industry of the country. They had not gone there as philanthropists to render disinterested services to Jamnagar in promoting the interests of the State. The bank hoped to promote the interest of its shareholders also. But he asured them that in seizing the opportunity to co-operate with the Jamnagar Durbar in the development of its growing and promising port and of the trade of one of the most enlighthened Indian States, they had placed their duty as a Swadeshi bank in the forefront. It was their dutyand privilegeto give their share in the achievement of His Highness' object to increase the prosperity of his subjects by the development of its trade and he hoped that the relations of the bank with the Durbar would endure to the lasting benefit of both.

A vote of thanks to His Highness by Mr. Masani brought the proceedings to a close. The bank then commenced its work and the Jam Saheb was the first to open an account.

"DIVORCE RELIGION FROM POLITICS"

PT. J. NEHRU'S APPEAL

LAHORE MEETING CONGRATULATES KEMAL PASHA

LAHORE, April 16.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru left this morning for Jullunder whence he proceeds to Allahabad. He addressed a public meeting last night at which he advised Indians to divorce religion from polities and instanced Turkey's example. Amidst loud protests from a number of Muslims a resolution was adopted at the meeting congratulating Kemal Pasha for separating religion from polities and the abolition of purdah.—A. P.

I LAKH RUPEES FOR LONDO OSMANIA MOSQUE

NIZAM'S GENEROUS DONATION

HYDERABAD, April 16.

At the request of Paigah nobles H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad has sanctioned a donation of one lakh of rupees from each of the three Paigahs of Asman Jah, Khurshed Jah and Vikar-ul-Umra towards the cost of the London Osmania Mosque and hostel for which Lord Headley is raising funds. The donations from Hyderabad have reached the total of nine lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

NO-CONFIDENCE RESOLUTION AGAINST VICE-CHANCELLOR

AN IMPORTANT MEETING HELD "IN CAMERA"

ALIGARH, April 15.

An important meeting of the Aligarh University Court was held this morning Sir Muzammilullah, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding. Among those present were The Maharaja of Mahmudabad, The Nawab of Chattari, Nawab Mohamed Yusif, Mr. Justice Naimatullah, Nawab Jamshedali, Maulvi Mohamed Yakub, Mr. Yamin Khan Sir Abdul Qadir, Sir Rahim Bux, Nawab Sardar Yar Jung and Hafiz Hidayat Hussain.

The proceedings were 'in camera.' It is understood that the president, at the outset, requested that the two resolutions expressing confidence and no-confidence might be discussed first. He then asked Sir Rahim Bux to take the chair and himself left the hall.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S AUTHORITY QUESTIONED.

During the discussion that followed, it was contended that the Vice-Chancellor had no power to delegate his authority to preside to any one. Sir Abdul Qadir was voted to the chair. Mr. Ghulam Mohamed moved that the Vice-Chancellor should tender his resignation to facilitate the introduction of the reforms proposed by the Enquiry Committee. He quoted passages from the enquiry report to show that the strictures passed on the Pro-Vice-Chancellor were equally applicable for the Vice-Chancellor.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad requested the mover to withdraw the resolution and also asked Mr. Willayat Ahmad not to move a vote of appreciation of the services of the Vice-Chancellor. The Maharaja said that the Vice-Chancellor should have resigned after the submission of the enquiry report, but he did not do so "because he had not been definitely asked to resign," and it was not fitting for a dignified body like the Court —to insist on his resignation.

The resolution was withdrawn and then the Chanvellor resumed the chair.

DR. ZIAUDDIN'S RESIGNATION.

Resolutions expressing thanks to the Lord Rector, the Begum of Bhopal the Chancellor, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and the Nawab of Bhopal were passed. The Court next considered the resignation of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed. The Vice-Chancellor said that he accepted the contention that it was "ultra vires" for the Executive Council to accept the resignation. He enlogised the long and devoted services of Dr. Ziauddin to the College and the University.

The House accepted the resignation.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL OFFICER.

The meeting next accepted Mr. Justce Suleman's resolution that the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee should be substantially adopted. Three resolutions urging the appointment of a European special officer for three years in the place of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, tabled by the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Maulvi Mahmed Yakub and Mr.. Yamin Khan came up for discussion. The Maharaja requested the Chair to clear the hall of strangers and to confine the discussion to the members of the Court under the seal of secrecy because of the delicate nature of the subject. This was done and the House discussed at length the question of appointing a European or a Mussalman as sperial officer. Ultimately it was agreed to use the word "educationalist" instead of "European" or "Mussalman"

A committee consisting of the Nawab of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Justice Suleman, Sir Abdul Rahim, Sir Abdul Quadir and the Vice-Chancellor was appointed to consider and recommend to the Court a special officer.

OTHER COMMITTEES.

Another committee consisting of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Abdul Quadir, Mr. Yakub, and Mr. Yamin Khan was appointed to consider and report to the Court on the recommendations of the executive and academic councils regarding the enquiry committee's report. A third committee consisting of Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Justice Suleman, Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer, Nawab Sardar Yar Jung, the Nawab of Chatari and one nominee of Begum the Chancellor and one nominee of the Lord Rector was appointed to consider and report on points of the terms of reference which had not been covered by the Rahimtoola report, and also on those on which the opinion of the enquiry committee was not decisive as well as points which the committee itself might recommend for further enquiry. Mr. Yaqub's resolution calling upon the members of the staff to resign membership of the Court and the Executive Council was withdrawn after discussion. The House rejected a proposal to forbid members of the staff seeking elections to the legislatures.

The meeting adjourned till to-morrow, but a majority of the members left Aligarh by to-night's trains.—A. P.

ANDHRA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

"MOTHER INDIA" CONDEMNED

RAJAHMUNDRY, April 16.

The Andhra Medical Conference, Dr. U. Ramrao presiding, condemned Miss Mayo's book "Mother India", and also recommended the abolition of the post of Surgeon-General.—A. P.

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OUR C. P. LETTER

FIRM ATTITUDE OF MINISTERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, April 9.

The advent of April is marked by the departure of the principal officers of the Government from the scorching heat of Nagpur to the salubrious and cool climate of Pachmarhi. Hot winds blow all the day round, but fortunately the nights at present are very pleasant indeed. The pedestrians are greatly troubled by passing of motor cars throwing clouds of dust in their eyes. As usual thoroughfares—the favoured few—are watered but the bulk of the roads are not properly or never watered. The other officers of Government who have not the fortune of enjoying the climate of hill stations are content with electric fans and khas tattis, which are in full swing now a days. There is very little activity in the city and whole atmosphere appears quite dull and monotonous.

C. P. CABINET CRISIS.

Sometimes ago it was published in a local paper that following the split in the C. P. Council Nationalist Party, the days of the present Rao-Deshmukh Ministry are numbered. I am now reliably informed that there is no truth in the rumour. The whole position stands thus. There is no doubt that there has been a split in the C. P. Natinoalist Party. The immediate reason, however, for presuming that there might be a split in the present ministry was the appointment of Mr. D. K. Kolatkar as the Additional Judicial Commissioner in supercession of Rai Bahadur K. D. L. Misra. It was thought that it was a diplomatic move on the part of the C. P. Governor to cause a split in the Ministry by making this appointment, which was not favoured, so it is said, by the Ministers. If I am correctly informed, Rai Bahadur K. B. L. Misra only a few weeks before the appointment was made applied for a long leave on medical certificate. The local Government had therefore no option than to appoint Mr. D. K. Kolatkar, who in their opinion was the only competent man to hold the responsible post next to Rai Bahadur Misra. So the question of supercession of R. B. Misra does not arise.

I am further informed that the present Ministers will continue to non-co-operate with the Simon Commission and if at all there is a break up of the present Ministry, it will be due to reasons other than political probably on account of the split in the C. P. Nationalist Party. It is however hoped that the members of the Council will rise equal to the occasion and support the present ministry, whose action to have nothing with the Simon Seven has been applauded by leaders of political parties and demonstrate to the world that the Ministers who have a backing of the Council can continue to non-co-operate with the Commission in spite of manoeuvring of the Bureaucracy.

NATIONAL WEEK.

The Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee is celebrating the National Week with great enthusiasm. Meetings are being held in different parts of the city where lectures are delivered on boycott of British goods, boycott of Royal Commission and importance of Khadi in our national life. A procession was also taken out hawking Khadi. There was a spinning competition and prizes were distributed to the successful competitors. The people were exhorted to enrol themselves as members of the Congress, exhorting them to wear Khadi, remove the curse of untouchability from the Hindu Society, boycott the British goods and to exert their utmost to free mother India from the bond of slavery.

ANOTHER EXCISE CASE.

Hardly had the curtain been rung over what is called "The Nagpur Excise Bribery Case" in which Mr. A. L. Osbourne, District Excise Officer, and Mr. Balkrishna Khatri, Assistant District Excise Officer, resulting in their conviction, than we hear that a new case against Mr. K. B. Desai, District Excise Officer, Saipur and Mr. Bansidhar, Sub-Inspector of Excise, Bilaspur, will shortly be instituted. Further developments are awaited with great interest.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The Nagpur University Examinations have practically been brought to a close. The system of printing of question papers in our University is a novel one. The question papers are typed and duplicated on a "Gestetner" machine in the morning of the same day when the examination commences. The question papers in Mathematics, Sanskrit, Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, etc. are printed at Nagpur centre, but at Jubbulpore and Amraoti centres they are cyclostyled. Although the system works well it is high time that the University authorities should arrange to get their question papers printed as in other Universities. If the University authorities seriously think over the inconvenience caused to the students and also the anxiety caused to those in charge of cyclostyling question papers and the possible delay that will be caused if the machine breaks down, I am sure they could get hold of some good press either at Nagpur or outside, they can conveniently get their question papers printed as in other Universities.

A PRIZE.

The President, Nagpur Philosophical Society, announce that a prize of Rs. 50, called "The Ram Philosophy Prize" will be awarded to the best essay either in English or in Marathi on "The Joint-Family System, for or against" written by a bonafide member of the Society.

RESEARCH SCOLARSHIPS.

The King Edward Memorial Society, C. P. and Berar, will award three post-graduate or research scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 per mensem tenable for two years to bona-fide residents of Central Provinces or Berar and graduates of the University of Nagpur. Of the aforesaid three scholarships one shall be awarded for advanced study or research work in Agriculture in India and the remaining two scholarships for the study in India of the subjects chosen by the candidates for advancement of their knowledge.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.

Mr. Baburao Deshmukh has donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 to charitable institutions in the province in accordance with the wishes of his late father, Mr. Shridhar Annasaheb Deshmukh. Out of this sum Rs. 2,500 has been allotted to the Anath Vidyarthi Graha, Nagpur, Rs. 1,500 to Shraddhanand Anathalaya, Rs. 2,500 to C. P. Tuberculosis League, Rs. 2,000 to Sitabaldi Maternity Ward, Rs. 700 to Gorakshan Sabha, Nagpur and Rs. 1,000 to the Nagpur Seva Sadan.

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Sir Sorabji Mehta, Manager, Empress Mills, NNagpur, the Hon. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Mr. S. C. Khambata of Bombay have each paid a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the C. P. Blind Relief Association and become patrons of the Association. (Lady Dadabhoy and Mrs. N. A. Billimoria have promised to pay Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 per annum respectively.

ARMS ACT SATYAGRAHA.

The Nagpur Arms Act Satyagraha Committee celebrated Awary Day on Wednesday last. Two of the volunteers were arrested for taking out arms without licence and sentenced to 3 and 6 months imprisonment.

6 shilling book for Re 1/-

No V. P. P. terms no free copies. One Rupee means one shilling and six pence English. Enclose rupee note or Money Order, book will be sent post free by ordinary printed papers mail. No registration undertaken.

Special Offer Nearly Expired.

Only 500 copies remaining of Mr. Arnold Lupton's amazing non-political non-contentious work "Happy India".—A plea for better agriculture in the peninsula.—The offer to circulate this 6 shilling for one rupee ceases with the exhaustion of the 500 hard-binding copies of the 1927 edition. Send at once to ARTHUR FIELD, INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY,

18 Feat herstone Buildings,
HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 6.)

petitors to whom we have lost business or whom we are to replace, as contrasted with Bombay methods.

TWO METHODS.

All cotton manufacturing countries use one of two methods or a combination of both in varying degrees, viz.:

(1) Horizontal specialisation linked up by different classes of middlemen, which permits of small units.

(2) Vertical specialisation in which all processes are concentrated in one hand from the raw material to the finished product, necessitating large units and limitation of style.

The latter is the system developed by the Bombay Mill Industry and is the ideal system for the production of cloth and yarn required in huge quantities, but fails where small quantities of varied products are required, or where flexibility and ability to meet rapid changes of styles are necessary.

Lancashire has almost entirely built up its huge business on the horizontal system while our Japanese competitors have carried vertical specialisation to an extent unknown elsewhere in the Textile countries of the world. Germany and Italy also have the vertical system, but more approaching the Bombay development of the same; in fact Bombay, Italy and Germany may be said to be of the same vertical type which gives more flexibility than with the out and out vertical style of the Japanese, but which suffers in the intense competition for the manufacture and sale of bulk products.

Lancashire, America and India have lost trade to China and Japan in grey goods of types suitable for bulk production and it is worthy of note that it is only in this class of goods in which Japanese and sino-Japanese Mills have been enormously successful.

AVENUES FOR DEVELOPMENT.

Bombay Mills are arranged for vertical specialisation and are better placed than Lancashire Mills from this point of view, to meet the intense Japanese competion. The difficulty as far as the general run of Bombay Mills is concerned is that while organised vertically, there is too much variety in the equipment to permit of intensive competition with the Japanese. This is due to the requirements of the internal trade for which the Mills were designed and which requires varying widths and styles of cloth for different periods of the year. It cannot be laid at the door of the individual Millowner who, in the majority of cases, put in looms to replace trade lost in yarn for China and naturally put in the style and width of loom to suit his home trade and its annual variations. Increasing competition from up-country Mills have made the Industry look round for other avenues of trade, if possible, in the Export trade for which Bombay is naturally suited. The possible avenues for development in the Export trade can be classed as below:—

Yarn:—
Waste yarn up to 10s.
Ordinary yarn up to 16s.
Ordinary yarn 16s. to 30s.
Medium yarn 4s0|60s.

Specialty yarns such as Hard Twist, Crepe, Folded Yarns, Reverse Cable Yarns, etc.

Grey Cloths.—Bulk goods such as Sheeting and Drills, in which Japanese and Sino-Japanese Mills specialise and control and in which Indian Mills have been steadily losing ground.

Dyed and Fancy Cloths.—These are goods in which India has not only maintained her position, but has actually expanded. Here competition is not so much evident from the Japanese as from Italian and other continental sources. It is the section in which Bombay Mills have most chance of success in competion with the Japanese, as the vertical specilisation in Bombay Mills permits of more elasticity in the production of these goods than the rigid Japanese system. In addition, India and China are probably the cheapest market for purchase of dyestuffs in the world.

The creation of high protective tariffs for the dyestuf industries of their own countries have left China and India, particularly the latter, as the battlefield where surplus dyes and dyewares are sold in intense competition to the advantage of the local manufacturer.

My next article will deal with the possibility of Bombay securing a foreign market in standard qualities of grey goods which move in large quantities.

(To be Continued).

BUTLER COMMITTEE IN BOMBAY

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE WITH PRINCES

In view of the Conference which the Butler Committee will hold on Wednesday, with some of the prominent ruling Princes there is a steady influx of the latter and their advisers into the city. Sir Harcourt Butler and his colleagues have already arrived and are putting up at the Taj. Many more are expected to arrive. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and the Devan of Cochin are arriving by the Madras mail to-day. It is understood that the meetings of the Princes will be held at the Bikanir Palace, Malabar Hill under the presidency of the Maharajah of Patiala. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has already in Bombay and is putting up at the Taj.

IN AID OF GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY FANCY FAIR

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT BY GIRL

Little girls took part in the performance of a beautiful drama depicting incidents from Shivaji's childhood at the Variety Entertainment held in aid of the Gokhale Education Society's Fancy Fair on Monday. The drama was organised by Saraswat Mahila Samaj and attracted a large audience.

Vocal music by girls preceded the entertainment and this was followed by a Harikirtan cited by a ten year old boy. The drama was staged after these two items and the little Shivaji which part was enacted by Miss Mukthabai Padbidri easily won laurels and applause of the audience by her attractive rendering of the part.

THE WEATHER

WIDE SPREAD RAIN ALONG FRONTIER

POONA, April 16.

The depression over Sind yesterday has given widespread rain with thunderstorms along the frontier and western Himalayas, and dust-storms in west Punjab and upper Sind. It now lies as a low pressure area over the Punjab. There has also been local rain in Burma and north Madras Coast with scattered thunderstorms in Bengal, Chota Nagpur and east Central Provinces. The temperature is falling along the frontier.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch, Tavoy a quarter, Amherst Diamond Island and Mandalay a half, Lashio a quarter, Maymyo a half, Mymensingh one, Darjeeling, Hazaribagh and Muktesh-war a quarter, Jagdalpur half, Murree quarter, Srinagar two, Parachinar half, Fort Sandeman quarter, Cocanada and Vijagapatam half, Calingapatam quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease in north Madras Coast and increase along and near the Punjab, Kumaon Hills and in lower Burma.—A. P.

The Proprietors of

"APPLEDOC"

Nature's Fruit Laxative

beg to announce that they have appointed

Messrs. APPLEBY & COMPANY,
READYMONEY MANSIONS,
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

Order at once to ensure PROMPT deliveries.

Amritdhara
YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR
Pain killing drops
Relief in every drop

Human flesh is heir to pains and aches. All pains, aches and uneasiness can speedily and surely be removed by a timely administration of 'AMRITDHARA'

Why suffer pain—You can conquer it.

'AMRITDHARA' is a reliable household remedy for Headache, Tootache, Earache; Lumbago, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Backache, Gout, Sciatica, Bites and Stings, Cough, Cold, Burns and Scalds, Strains and Sprains, Cuts and Wounds, Colic, Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sorethroat &c., &c.

'AMRITDHARA' is penetrating. When taken internally it at once reaches the seat of pain; when applied externally it instantly goes in, pleasant penetrating sensation, stimulates the blood. It will never blister the skin like many so-called counter-irritants. It is highly antiseptic and checks and counteracts infection.

Instant relief—Rubbing not necessary.

Can be had from all Chemists and Pansarees.
Price Rs. 2-8-0 per phial; Sample 0-8-0 only.
Postal & Tele: Add: AMRITDHARA 29, Lahore.
Bombay Agent:—Master Master & Coy. Merchants, Pirbhai Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

MARIANI TONIC WINE

MADAMOISELLE JANE MARNAC LYRIC, Artist says:

"Mariani Wine gives health, vigour and gaiety."

Can be had of all Chemists or from

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
Grant Road and Girgaum, BOMBAY.

The BENGALEE

(ESTD. 1858)
(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

The Oldest Indian Daily Paper in Calcutta.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

"There is no preparation which is as powerful to restore vitality as Sanatogen,"

—writes Dr. B. Beheim in the "Ceylon Independent."

Get Reserve Strength *with Sanatogen*

YOU may be fairly healthy—but do you have vitality to spare? Sanatogen will give you that. It adds strength to the strength you have and so enables you to keep healthy and energetic under trying conditions of climate and work.

"The basic double idea in Sanatogen: a concentrated food and at the same time a nerve tonic, is not only theoretically right, but has been proved by trustworthy clinical experimental observations to be sound in practice too," writes Prof. Dr. Rodari, of Zürich University.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. You will soon feel fit and fresh all day and every day.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores

What's wrong with Your Watch?

Thousands of watches are lying idle in people's homes for want of repair.

Thousands of other watches, in wear, fall due for overhaul or repair every week. Machinery cannot work for ever without attention.

In both cases, a large percentage can be put in order by qualified watchmakers and will then give useful service for many years to come.

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We are organized and equipped to deal with watch repair work on a large scale.

We repair any make of watch if the quality of the movement justifies it, and our charges for this skilled service are competitive

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"CONFOUNDED CONFUSION."

"PIONEER" ANSWERS CRITICS.

SIMON SHOW EXPOSED

Thus "The Pioneer" of 11th April:—

In the interesting correspondence which has been appearing in the columns of "The Pioneer", relative to its proposals for "Bridging the Gulf", no better case against this newspaper's proposals or one more logically argued has appeared than that in the letter signed by "Scrutator" last week. Three questions were put to "The Pioneer." In the first place it was asked whether it was really certain that the preliminary visit of the Simon Commission had been a failure, and our correspondent stated that Sir John Simon and his colleagues had obtained information during their preliminary visit "which must be of the greatest value to them when the time comes to grapple with their task." There can be no doubt, of course, that the Simon Commission has, in its two months' tour of India, gained certain valuable geographical, historical and ethnological information. But it can be easily maintained, and indeed proved, that it has failed in its primary task of convincing the leaders of political parties in India, and the rank and file of the political parties themselves, that it would be a good thing for them to co-operate in their appointed investigation. Further than that, the Commission has definitely alienated the measure of public opinion, which does exist in India, by its unintelligent methods of approaching its task and by its creation of an unsympathetic atmosphere. It is no use appealing to the much-vaunted telegrams of welcome, which greeted Sir John Simon at Bombay or Delhi. It is no use pointing towards the various deputations who have greeted the Commission and offered to work with it. The fact remains that organised political India, however small a minority it may be, is opposed to the Commission as constituted, and that the feeble attempts to provide for their co-operation have proved completely ineffective. It is no use pointing out that such opposition represents a minority. The point to remember is that the majority vote in the Assembly represents the opinions of those through whom and by whom the Reforms must be worked. If they had voted for co-operation with the Commission, they would undoubtedly have been hailed as the voice of all India. To attempt to discredit the validity of their expression of opinion is to ignore obvious facts and whatever case for the Statutory Commission may exist is weakened by the attempt which is now being made, by inference, to appeal to an untouched and entirely dubious body.

ABSURD SUGGESTION.

The second question was whether the good faith of Great Britain in the matter of the appointment of the Simon Commission and of the selection of its personnel was really in doubt. The answer given was that no sane man, for one moment, can doubt the absolute sincerity of the King and Parliament in appointing the Commission. Further it was the belief of "Scrutator" that Indian opinion itself, excluding certain disappointed aspirants for the honour of serving on the Commission, welcomed the Commission, in which all classes are upon an equal footing. The sincerity of the King and Parliament is, of course, not to be doubted. It is the sincerity, however, mainly of ignorance of the actual situation in India. The sincerity which is to be doubted, and which rightly or wrongly is doubted by the Indian, is that of the India Office and of the Government of India. It is not believed in India that a square deal will be given to the Indian case if the inhabitants of the India Office or of the Government departments in Delhi or Simla can load the dice. In all fairness it must be said to the Indian point of view that there is much evidence in existence to substantiate the belief that some such policy is, if not definitely formulated in the minds of the rulers of India, at least gently simmering in the background. "The Pioneer" has, for example, very good evidence for believing that the Council of India was never, as a body, consulted as to the appointment of the Commission. The accusation that some Indian opinion is hostile to the Commission because they are disappointed at not being appointed is absurd and far from the truth. When such distrust exists, it is the duty of Government to dispel it; no such attempt has yet been made either in London or in Simla.

WANTED REAL STATESMANSHIP.

The third objection of our correspondent is that "The Pioneer" plan would merely change the direction of opposition. It is difficult to see how this would be, if the plan were adopted. The opposition would, in the case of an acceptance by Indian political leaders, be split up and its remnants would be so insignificant as to be capable and worthy of complete disregard. "Scrutator" also advanced the objection that there was no precedent for the appointment by the Viceroy of another Commission of equal status to assist the Simon Commission in its task. There was no precedent for the Irish treaty, and there rarely have been precedents for the particular acts of statesmanship which have solved difficult situations. There can be no doubt, also, that twin commissions would submit reports of different tenor. That is to be expected and indeed welcomed; but why should it lead to confounded confusion. The appeal to Mr. Baldwin as the one British statesman of the first rank cannot be read without a smile. Mr. Baldwin has been called many things by his flattering admirers, but never a first class statesman. He possesses an amiable temperament for ignoring difficulties, and by no amount of platitudinous acquiescence can he escape his share of the blame for the difficulties and bitternesses of the present situation. No one for one moment would accuse Mr. Baldwin of pursuing anything else but a straight and honourable course in his steering of the ship of state, but most people who know anything about British politics would gravely doubt whether his direction is inspired by a superfluity of intelligence. Something more is wanted in the handling of the present situation than Mr. Baldwin's pious sermonettes. It matters little whether British statesmanship is held to be represented by the cynical arrogance of Lord Birkenhead or the amiable weakness of its present Prime Minister, or by the avowed hostility of the officials of the India Office or of the Government of India; the situation to-day is such that unless it is grappled with by men of imagination, tolerance, and far-sighted political instinct, it will assuredly develop ugly and permanent features and will have results which will prejudice the future both of Great Britain and of India.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES.

If to-day is your birthday, you have a very bright career before you—a career that will look to the grist of your own mill only, and not of those who rightly claim your kind care and attention, exactly like a good-hearted but indolent king or prince who cares precious little for the welfare of his subjects so long as the welfare of his lovely nest is assured, goes to far-off "mulluks" for the avowed object of "gaining health", as if there were no charming places to recuperate health in his own country, leaving the bridle of his State horse in the risky hands of Diwans, some of whom act actually like "diwanah" (mad) persons!

One of the chief reasons of your successes in many ventures is the art, carried to perfection, of drawing a long bow, strange as it may seem, though really there's nothing strange in this world. It is said that in the good old days when howitzers were not invented to bring down the forts like those of Liege and Namur, the walls of Jericho were brought down simply by the blowing of trumpets. When you draw your long bow and blow the trumpets of self or of those on whose coat tails you want to hang the walls of kings' castles and magnates' palaces will simply tumble down by the general laughter you create.

If woman you are sensible and good-hearted, but you will get a stupid stubborn husband, as was the fate of the kind-hearted Lady Godiva, who felt so much for the poor tenants of Coventry on whom Leofric, the Lord of Coventry imposed certain exactions, and who vainly tried to remove by "samjaving" the tyrant, her husband, except on fulfilling the one very stupid condition. When a woman is determined, no more determined man or male-ridden Government can outwit her. The Lady rode through the town in A.D. 1040 dressed principally in a crown of glory without even the pretence of Fig Leaves, and thus won the "bet" so to say. All glory to her, and to you also who are as determined (as she was), when faced with insurmountable difficulties.

Useful designs, first class materials and the finest possible workmanship combine to make Kakomi Tents the very best obtainable anywhere.

Whatever your requirements, it will pay you to investigate the merits of Kakomi Tents before placing your order.

Full particulars and prices sent on application.

CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,

(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD)

CAWNPORE

Keep shaking the tree of Opportunity with judicious advertising

The tree of business is laden with ripening golden fruit.

The casual advertiser gives it a vigorous shake, gathers the small one-time yield, discontented that it is not "bumper" bountiful.

The wise advertiser, like the careful orchardist, knows that only so much of the golden fruit ripens at a time.

He shakes the tree a little to-day, and a little to-morrow, after Time has ripened more of the fruit.

....And the consistent and persistent advertiser also knows that the yearly bumper crop of silver rupees is the total yield of not one day, week, or month, but the result of constantly "shaking" the tree for the fruit as it gradually ripens.

The great tree of your potential business is most bountiful. *Keep shaking the tree of Opportunity with judicious advertising.*

Bombay Chronicle

Mellin's Food Biscuits

intended for breast-fed or hand-reared infants at the weaning period. They promote healthy growth and development. For invalids and dyspeptics they are a stimulating and nutritious food to be taken alone or to supplement and increase the nutritive value of other foods. For the vigorous and strong they yield a light and easily digested diet.

From all Chemists and Stores throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Mellin's Food Biscuits

Cut out this advertisement and send it with Six annas in stamps for a sample box to (mention name of paper.) WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

KEEP STOMACH CLEAN AND BOWELS ACTIVE

That is the way to keep well. That is the way to keep the blood pure and the whole body free from the poisonous waste matters that cause so much sickness and disease.

Keep your stomach clean and bowels active.

Sound, helpful advice that is easy to follow, because the only medicine necessary is the weekly dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills, in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them. Full directions for use are given with every bottle.

WHENEVER you are in need of

Iron Furniture

please call on us and see for yourself whether ours is made of *Wrought Iron or Cast Iron.*

Cradles, bedsteads, collapsible baby cots, compound gates, etc.

M. K. CHHIBBER & SON.,

1. Opera House Tram Terminus,
2. Chimna Butcher Street,
3. Chakla Street.
4. Factory :—Grant Road.

BOMBAY.

Food SERVED AS YOU WANT!
That is if it is cooked in
RUKMANI COOKER
India's Best Cooker 5 Sizes at Rs. 13, 18, 22, 27, 33, carriage extra.
Ask for Descriptive Booklet Free.
RUKMANI COOKER CO.,
Royapuram (10) Madras.
WANTED AGENTS.

Advertising Topics

No. IV

MERE man, too, can derive much amusement from the advertisers' beauty hints and even though he may not understand the terms used, he can sense the beauty of such an advertisement as 'Charming evening frock in pure silk crepe georgette and on a silk foundation to match, effectively finished with tinsel lace.'

The man who does not read advertisements loses knowledge and entertainment, and neglects a cheap and handy source of valuable education.

Bombay Chronicle

THE
BOMBAY LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
(Established in India 1908)
It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents.
For Particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager,
73-75 Apollo Street, Bombay

LEAGUE FOR PREVENTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The result of the recent election at the annual general meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association, British-India Branch, on Canada's invitation that four delegates be sent from India, clearly indicates that the hopes of a vast majority in India are centred in the Indian National Congress.

The Working Committee of the Congress at Delhi in its next meeting will be considering a scheme for prevention of unemployment in India which will transform the conditions from disastrous communal strife (mainly created through unemployment among the masses in each community) to unity, goodwill, peace and prosperity among all classes and creeds.

The scheme aims at well-being for every boy and girl that enters upon the battle of life, and for every workless man and woman the means of earning a decent living by financial assistance to provide facilities in securing work. The numbers of unemployed in India run into several millions living in misery and desperation for want of relief. Women and children throughout the villages and towns in India are crying for food and are dying for want of a morsel as the poor workless husbands and fathers have no means to earn a living.

A joint statement issued by Messrs. Purcell and Halsworth, Labour members of Parliament, published in the local papers of the 2nd instant, states thus: "It is a very sad reflection upon civilisation that there should be such great masses of people in India dying off life flies. A ghastly state of poverty, semi-starvation, ill-health and disease prevails which is almost inconceivable."

The following 7 points are an outline of the scheme:—

(1) The League for Prevention of Unemployment is to be a permanent institution open to all races and creeds in India.

(2) Any person may become a member of the League by sending a voluntary contribution of at least rupees one hundred direct to the Imperial Bank of India at any branch to the credit of the League for Prevention of Unemployment, and obtain a Membership card.

(3) The management of the League to be conducted by a Board of General Officers to be elected yearly by vote of members of the League, and the administration of the funds collected (by voluntary contributions and sale of lottery tickets) to be annually published.

(4) After meeting preliminary expenses, the voluntary contributions to be invested in industrial undertakings either owned and managed by the League, or in the management of which the League has an influential voice.

(5) Every member of the League will be entitled to nominate workless individuals, men and women, for a grant of money from the League after each annual drawing of the lottery to the extent of the voluntary contribution paid by the member.

(6) The Board of General Officers will frame necessary regulations, regarding the nominations for grants to workless individuals and decide on each case.

(7) Grants allotted to workless individuals to be refunded by them to the League for Prevention of Unemployment, say in course of five years, and the refunded amounts to form a Revolving Fund to be used for juvenile unemployment centres making technical training a condition of the receipt of benefit by young persons under 18.

The lottery tickets will be sold at one rupee per ticket, and considering that India has a population of about three hundred and fifty millions, it is quite possible to realise a near approximate total sale of twenty million tickets annually in and out of India as men and women of every race and creed will support from feelings of humanity the scheme to help the workless to secure work.

The management of the League will then allot annually, 70 per cent. or 14 million rupees to start the workless in agriculture, or farming, or cottage industries to aid rural reconstruction. 25 per cent. or five million rupees in prizes in the lottery, the prizes to range from Rs. 100 upwards, but no prize to exceed Rs. 25,000. 5 per cent. or one million rupees for advertisements and working expenses.

Taking all the factors in India, for every 100 persons employed, there are three employed in the superior posts, 26 as skilled workers and 71 as unskilled workers. In other words, for every crore of rupees which India could invest in agriculture and industry, there will be employment also found for the educated classes of India, as well as for skilled and unskilled labour.

India has the assurance of His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech before the Joint Legislatures: "I should welcome it as evidence of a firm resolve to leave no way unsearched that might disclose the means of rescuing India from her present unhappy state."

Help is needed from all in the form of active sympathy and support of the scheme to mitigate the starvation of the workless.

Would those who are willing to aid in establishing a League for Prevention of Unemployment, kindly send in their names to the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress at Delhi.—Yours, etc.,

J. E. ROSAIR.

3, General Collins Road, Vepery, Madras, April 14.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

Take advantage of this Special Offer!

The Slides required for the following Presents have been greatly reduced.

Present No.	3.	Reduced from	1,400	to	1,000	Slides.
,, ,,	4.	,, ,,	1,095	to	1,000	,,
,, ,,	5.	,, ,,	900	to	700	,,
,, ,,	8.	,, ,,	600	to	460	,,
,, ,,	13.	,, ,,	300	to	240	,,
,, ,,	19.	,, ,,	225	to	175	,,
,, ,,	20.	,, ,,	175	to	130	,,
,, ,,	23.	,, ,,	220	to	165	,,
,, ,,	40.	,, ,,	60	to	40	,,

Packet Slide →

"Scissors" Cigarettes Packet Slides, which are the inside portion of your empty "Scissors" Cigarette Packets, printed in green, here illustrated, may be exchanged for the useful presents shown in this list.

—FREE—

No.	Name of Present	No. of Slides required.
1.	Remington Portable Typewriter	13,750
2.	Decca Portable Gramophone	4,375
3.	Solid Silver Cigarette Case	1,000
4.	"Parker" Fountain Pen	1,000
5.	Mother-of-Pearl & Gold Mntd. Cigarette Holder	700
6.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 2	800
7.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 0	660
8.	E. P. N. S. Circular Tie Container	460
9.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs Superior quality	625
10.	E. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Curved Design	525
11.	E. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Flat Design	500
12.	Ladies' Silk Stockings	500
13.	Glare Glasses	240
14.	Gent's Silk Socks	375
15.	12 Gent's Handkerchiefs	300
16.	Mother-of-Pearl & Silver Mntd. Cgt. Holder	300
17.	Eversharp Pencil	300
18.	Manicure Set	250
19.	Superior Vest	175
20.	Pocket Knife	130
21.	Rolled Gold Slave Bangle	175
22.	6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs	175
23.	Notepaper & Envelopes (100)	166
24.	Razor	200
25.	Ash Tray	170
26.	Turkish Bath Towel	190
27.	Military Hair Brushes (1 Pair)	300
28.	Washing Belt	150
29.	Vanity Case	150
30.	Box of Pears Soap	145
31	Razor Blades (Packet of 5)	120
32.	Rolled Gold & Imitation Pearl Brooch	90
33.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Studded)	100
33A.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Plain)	90
34.	Playing Cards (1 Pack)	75
35.	Icilma Shaving Soap	90
36.	Toothbrush	75
37.	Toothcream Colgates	75
38.	Toothcream Kolynos	75
39.	Pair of Garters (Gent's)	75
40.	Comb	40
41.	"Mayflower" Propelling Pencil	50

SEND YOUR COMPLETE SLIDES BY REGISTERED POST TO THE PREMIUM DEPARTMENT. P. O. BOX No. 2054, CALCUTTA.

Enclose in your parcel a letter written in English stating your name and full address, the number of Slides enclosed and the Presents you require in exchange. The Presents will be sent to you by Registered Post free of all charges.

Only genuine "Scissors" Cigarette Slides, printed in green, as issued by The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., bearing the name W. D. & H. O. Wills, and as packed with the well-known "Scissors" Cigarettes, Special Army Quality, will be accepted.

Only complete Slides will be accepted; any Slides which are torn or are in any way defaced or erased, will not be recognised or accepted as qualifying for this Free Gift Distribution, which is in force until 30th June, 1928.

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD.

"SCISSORS" CIGARETTES

Made in England.

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PATHARE PRABHUS AND SIMON COMMISSION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 6th instant, there appears a letter signed by Dr. M. B. Velkar and others regarding the alleged deputation on behalf of the Pathare Prabhus that met Sir John Simon at the time of his departure.

There appears to be a complete misunderstanding in this matter on the part of those who signed the letter. There was no deputation whatsoever on behalf of the Pathare community on that occasion. Neither I nor any other Prabhu gentleman professed to act as representatives of the community in meeting Sir John Simon. In doing so we acted on our own initiative and on our own responsibility.—Yours, etc.

G. S. RAO.

Bombay, April 14.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government has appointed Mr. R. Blide, formerly of the Bombay Government as economist botanist, for a period of three years specially to experiment on breeding types of indigenous goarani thus to restore Hyderabad cotton in the market.—A. P.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL "FARCE."

(Continued from page 6.)

step—though very halting—forward. It is to be seen how far the Assembly's demands are realized by next year.

Regarding the grant of Dominion Commissions to all Officers of the I. T. F., it appears that Pandit Kunzru and others tried to have the racial and humiliating distinctions removed from the I. T. F., but, unfortunately, it was Indian patriots—who talk a lot about Indianization, who voted against and who were directly responsible for maintaining such distinctions for the postponement of Indianization till Doomsday!

It is the misfortune of India that among the Nationalist members of the Assembly, there is not one who has gone through the military mill from private to higher ranks, so that the cause of Indianization is spoilt more by our own friends, than our antagonists.

Personally, being an optimist, I have hopes that younger men will find their way to the Assembly and that they will push this question of Indianization at wireless speed instead of the snail's space of our old and worn-out leaders in the Assembly.

I do hope, however, that you will kindly carry on the agitation, till our people get the same rights as the European Tom, Dick and Harry, and till Indianization is an accomplished fact, and not a tantalizing farce, as at present.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 17 1928

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co When you think of Insurance.

RELIGION OF A POLITICIAN.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AS A GREAT MORAL SCHOOL

PARLIAMENTARY HOLY WRIT

SOME NOTABLE PARLIAMENTAIONS.

When I stood for Parliament, many good people were horrified that I had entered politics—and that on the wrong side Candid friends assured me that I had passed from a higher to a lower platform My answer was that we all stood on movable platforms, and that our platform was just as high or as low as we made it ourselves. I maintained, further, that man can be uplifted both by character and by circumstance; on the one hand, by his own high resolve and contact with the Divine, on the other by giving him surroundings and a system that will make virtue easy and vice difficult, that will refine and ennoble, that will themselves allure to brighter worlds and lead the way. Thus writes the Rev. James Barr B. D M. P. in "T.P's Weekly."

THE COMMONS AND RELIGION.

The House of Commons always pays its tribute to transparent sincerity and deep conviction, however and wherever expressed And at times deep waves of spiritual emotion surge over it, as in the Prayer Book Debate, when many on both sides felt as if they were swept into the Division Lobby on the full flood tide of a great religious movement, whose sources for them were in the upland springs and streams of their early life. More subdued, but not less deep, was the spiritual undercurrent when the memorial references were made to Lord Oxford. Hardly ever, surely, can four tributes in succession have reached and held so high a level or so deeply moved the House. One recalled Disraeli's speech on the passing of Cobden in 1865:

There are some Members of Parliament who, though not present in the body, are still members of this House, independent of dissolutions, of the caprice and constituencies, even of the course of time.

But there was more. There was for a moment at least the lifting of the veil, and the vision, nor harsh nor grating but conform to our minds, of a more august Assembly in which these glorious spirits shine.

GLADSTONE IN DEFEAT AND IN VICTORY.

But is not Parliament given over to party strife and political intrigue, to the exclusion of the higher considerations and the crushing out of the finer feelings? I have not so found it. To most of us, Parliament is the arena not for winning party advantage, but for promoting great causes. And through it all, the soul of man can ever be reaching upward to get higher things. What did Gladstone say in 1878? He described the House of Commons as a great moral school a school of honour and of justice; and his own devout and pure life is the noblest attestation we have of this claim. The ardour of his devotion was fanned to ever brighter flame by the concussions of public life. In his harrowing election at Oxford in 1847, he consoled himself that God had covered his head in the day of battle; in his defeat there in 1865 he wrote: "A dear dream is dispelled—God's will be done!" In the hour of his Midlothian triumph he wrote: 'The triumph grows and grows, to God be the praise"

JOHN BRIGHT AND SCRIPTURE.

To few, however, in the political arena is it given to apply Scripture at once without ostentation, and with fit reverence and sure effect. In this art John Bright was a master. His "Cave of Adullam" first applied to Horsman and Lowe in 1866, has passed into political history. His reluctance to take office in 1868 he expressed in a beautiful reference to the saying of the Shunamite woman: "I dwell among mine own people." In 1883, at Glasgow University, I heard his Rectorial Address, in which he exposed the single room dwellings of our city, and declared that such things would no? always be; finding the climax of his peroration in Psalm 9, 18:

For the needy shall not always be forgotten: the expectation of the poor shall not perish for ever.

Bright's supreme desire was to see Holy Writ embodied in Act of Parliament; and in one of his noblest utterances, during the Crimean War, he declared that but for the wars of the previous seventy years:

. . . this country might have been a garden every dwelling might have been of marble, and every person who treads its soil might have been sufficiently educated. We should indeed have had less of military glory. We might have had neither Trafalgar nor Waterloo; but we should have set the high example of a Christian nation free in its institutions courteous and just in its conduct towards all foreign states, and resting its policy on the unchangeable foundation of Christian morality.

DISRAELI AND THE SACRED HEIGHTS.

Disraeli is not often associated with those who have paid tribute to the power of Religion, but I consider there is hardly a more majestic passage anywhere in political oratory than his speech at the Oxford Diocesan Society in 1864, when, referring to the great National upheavals in Europe, he said:

And what happened? When the turbulence was over—when the shout of triumph and the wail of agony were alike still—when, as it were the waters had disappeared, the sacred heights of Sinai and Calvary were again revealed; and, amid the wreck of thrones and tribunals, of extinct nations and abolished laws, mankind, tried by so many sorrows, purified by so much suffering, and wise with such unprecedented experience, bowed again before the divine truths that Omnipotence, in His ineffable wisdom, had entrusted to the custody and the promulgation of a chosen people.

Our Labour leaders are no way behind the leaders of the past in their witness to the place of religion in their own lives and their desire to press on until the laws of Christ become the laws and habits of the State. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has said that the Labour Movement must have its religious roots, and that the men and women who are going to stand by in stormy days are the men and women who believe they are inspired by a Divine Power to work its will and realise its purposes. Mr. Arthur Henderson desires for the remaking of the world a Christianized democracy and a democratized Christianity, and, describing the turning point in his life, he says:

I determined to follow Christ. I have been doing so ever since. Any position of usefulness that I have ever been able to fill for my fellowmen, I attribute to that recision. I am not ashamed of it, I glory in it.

Mr. George Lansbury has said:

I have travelled round the political movement and humanitarian movement, and I have travelled back to where I started. I have travelled back to this, that there is a God, that He is the Father of the Universe, and that Jesus Christ was the Son of Almighty God, and that because He came and became man, all mankind is sacred, and all mankind, every man, woman, and child is of some value in the community.

Finally, the great Founder of the independent Labour Party, James Keir Hardie, said in 1910:

The idea underlying the spiritual side of Christ's teaching is that man has been redeemed from sin, and that we have but to trust in the work done for us by Christ to attain that peace without which life is scarce worth having. This explains why the Gospel of Jesus has made the headway it has, and won to its standard the millions who acknowledge His Kingship.

A PERSONAL NOTE.

May I close, as I began, with a personal note? Toward the close of my campaign in Motherwell the question as put to me: "Do you indeed believe in God and in immortality,"—to which I replied, I believe a God, and I want to see our social relationships here such that they shall no longer be a stumbling block to faith in an All-bountiful All-just All-loving Heavenly Father. As for assembaly, I believe in the heaven yonder, and I want to make this earth a more fitting avenue toward it, and the best way to strengthen the faith of all our people in the heaven yonder is to bring down a little more heaven here.

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1928.

At a public meeting at Madras Lala Lajpat Rai said he was not in a position "to make anything like a speech." The report in the "Daily Express" covers a column and a half only.

* * * * *

"Swaraj shall not come unless our speeches are accompanied, by action. The secret of success, according to Orator Demosthenes, is firstly, action, secondly action, thirdly action. Since Demosthenes meant the art of gesticulation, our leaders have with both hands swinging undoubtedly carried us to success.

* * * * *

"The Punjab for Independence" reads a newspaper headline. That province acted very independently of the others when it voted for co-operation with the Simon Commission.

* * * * *

Sapience: "If you are trembling on the brink of matrimony, do not be intimidated. Buy the ring and take the plunge." A sure way to be lost in the abyss.

* * * * *

The "Indian National Herald" enquires "Dead journals back to life?" There's a touch of hopefulness in the marvel, but Uncle Ben is hardly good enough Galilean to achieve the raising of Lazarian Herald.

* * * * *

Uncle Ben's aspiration again: "We want Swaraj in medicine also." Haven't they already drawn the elixir of life in Dalal Street

* * * * *

More from the "Herald"::

One must keep abreast of the times and accept the latest and most effective methods however they may clash with the old-world ideas.

Still some methods do shock, the approval of Uncle Ben notwithstanding.

* * * * *

An item in the "Times of India" says, The kidnapping scare at Vartej in Kathiawar recently resulted in the arrest of four pedestrian Bawas on suspicion. It is apparently safer to cross Queen's Road than to play the pedestrian at Vartej.

* * * * *

Presiding over the Punjab Political Conference Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the Punjab had come to be known as the "Ulster of India" but he felt that a change was coming over and the nightmare of communalism was receding into the distance. The demonstration of this fact is announced with the headlines "New Year Begins with Riot: Hindu-Muslim Fight in Lahore."

* * * * *

Mr. A. G. Gardiner has some tips to give on "how to be a hundred." He doesn't look like an impecunious journalist.

* * * * *

Principal Gardiner unveiled on Saturday morning an oil painting of the late Mr. Tilak in the Hislop College Hall, and in doing so he expressed the view that the title of "Lokmanya" was rightly bestowed on him and that it needed a great man to touch the soul of a nation. Prof. Robertson referred to his association with Mr. Tilak in the temperance movement at Poona and also to the fact that he was a fearless champion of truth.

What does the Government say to hauling up Prof. Robertson for sedition?

* * * * *

A man found hanging on electric wires was described by a police constable as "a harmless lunatic." If he had stood on a public platform instead he would have been dubbed "a dangerous character."

* * *

"Yet another argument against (or is it in favour of?) prohibition has just been brought to our notice" says the "Times of India." Seeing double

* * *

In Mexico there is an epidemic of revolts. "Justice" is somewhat mixed up in its geography but appropriately screams in headlines:

MILITARY REVOLT IN LONDON.
MUTINEERS ATTACK OFFICERS.
MARCH TO AMMUNITION STORES.
SEVERAL KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

* * *

Lord Lytton, stressing the importance of the vernaculars in the education of Indians, confessed that at times he addressed Bengali students who hardly understood a word of English. But we always heard that Lord Lytton was vociferously cheered whenever he made speeches in Bengal.

* * *

The "Hindustan Times" observes:

The unfortunate echoes of Martial Law regime have not yet died out.

This, however, is not a parallel drawn between the festivities amid which O'Dwyer was sent off and those which the Punjab Chiefs arranged when Sir John Simon was received.

* * *

"In my opinion the lighting of a number of our roads leaves a good deal to be desired" complains a Bombay citizen. That accounts for their popularity.

* * *

Sweet Young Thing: "Basil says he worships the very ground I stand on."

Rejected Suitor: "I don't blame him. A farm of that size is not to be sneezed at."

HAT OR FEZ?

MODERNISING INFLUENCE IN AFGHANISTAN.

KING AMANULLAH KHAN'S VIEWS.

The war between the hat and the tarboush, commonly called fez by Western writers; between reactionism and liberalism in the Mohammedan lands; between the old and the new in the East, is on in earnest; and the leader of the "hatists" is no less an important figure than His Majesty Amanullah Khan, the powerful Emir of Afghanistan.

In his short visit to Egypt this indefatigable, imperturbable champion of nationalism and modernism in a country famed for its extreme religious fanaticism, created quite a furore among the Mohammedan natives of Cairo and Alexandria when he appeared in European attire topped with a top-silk hat, and, thus attired, invaded the very sanctum of the Mosque of Azhar in Cairo says a correspondent in an American paper.

It was more than an innovation; it was more than high hatting the thousands of his co-religionists who crowded the streets to welcome him in characteristic profusion of Arabic hospitality and oriental enthusiasm. It was an open declaration that his majesty, the most autocratic monarch of the only truly independent country of Islam, had thrown the weight of his influence and example on the side of the Europeanizing modernists of Islam. What added to chagrin of his critics was the unprecedented appearance of his consort, the charming and beautiful Queen Thurayyah, dressed in the latest Paris style, unveiled to his side.

EMIR EXPLAINS.

In his usual outspoken frank way, Emir Amanullah, realizing the significance of his conduct, did not let it go unexplained.

"I noticed," said the Emir addressing a large delegation of the Egyptian press in Alexandria, "that here, in Egypt, many attach too great a significance to the Tarboush as a symbol of Islam. He who wears it, it is claimed, is a true Moslem, but he who wears the hat is otherwise. I believe that is altogether erroneous. The source of such a view, I suspect, are those who seek to tyrannize over the people. It is a propaganda with which the outsiders try to create a division among a nation.

"And why this propaganda, you ask. The answer is that it signifies that a Moslem may remain a Moslem though he be despoiled of everything, provided he still retains this symbol. The long, flowing native dress makes the foreigner look to its wearer with contempt. This was the case in Afghanistan until I allowed my people perfect freedom to wear whatever they desired. This freedom, it must be noted however, does not touch the principles of Islam.

"The religion and tenets of Islam may be summarized as comprising freedom, brotherhood, justice, diligence, the declaration of the unity of God in word and deed, reverence to the Prophet and the observation of other religious obligations. Aside of that the Moslem may choose whatever he desires in dress or other things."

QUEEN AGREES.

The Queen was equally frank and emphatic.

Partly due to the inaccessibility of the land, and partly to the indifference with which the Afghans have regarded the rest of the world beyond their precipitous, rugged borders, one of the most romantic and amazing chapters of post-War reform and progress has remained until quite recently a completely closed one, hazily understood even by those who are supposed to be well informed on such subjects.

With the coronation of Amanullah, about 10 years ago, the new history of Afghanistan may be said to have begun. Before he came to the throne his country was under a British protectorate, torn by dissension from within and the conflicting ambitions of Great Britain and Russia from without. Undaunted by the unsurmountable difficulties which were facing him, the assassination of his father, Habibullah, the troubled short-lived succession of his two elder brothers, Nasrullah Khan and Inayatullah, the present Emir, the third son, clicked his heels together and started on his job with a snap and determination indicative of the startling achievements which have since been realized in a comparatively very short period.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

FASCINATION OF A STRANGE LAND

Since my return from Europe I have frequently been asked about Russia. On the strength of a very brief visit to Moscow I have been treated almost as an expert on Russia and all manner of questions have been put to me, often to my great embarrassment. When asked to speak, specially at student gatherings, the subject suggested was almost invariably Soviet Russia. In spite however of limited knowledge of the subject I have gladly responded for I have welcomed this spirit of enquiry and this interest in a country which has many points of contact with ours, and which has launched on one of the mightiest experiments in history. All the world is watching her, some with fear and hatred, and others with passionate hope and the longing to follow in her path, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes in "The Hindu."

It is difficult to feel indifferent towards Russia and it is still more difficult to judge of her achievements and her failures impartially. She is to-day too much of a live wire to be touched without a violent reaction. and those who write about her can seldom avoid superlatives of praise or denunciation. Much depends on the angle of vision and the philosophy of life of the observer; much also on the prejudices and preconceived notions which he brings to his task. But whichever view may be right, no one can deny the fascination o f this strange Eurasian country of the hammer and sickle, where workers and peasants sit on the thrones of the mighty and upset the best-laid schemes of mice and men.

INDIA AND RUSSIA.

For us in India the fascination is even greater and even our self-interest compels us to understand the vast forces which have upset the old order of things and brought a new world into existence, where values have changed utterly and old standards have given place to new. We are a conservative people, not over fond of change, always trying to forget our present misery and degradation in vague fancies of our glorious past and an immortal civilisation. But the past is dead and gone and our immortal civilisation does not help us greatly in solving the problems of to-day. If we desire to find a solution for these problems we shall have to venture forth along new avenues of thought and search for new methods. The world changes and the truths of yesterday and the day before may be singularly inapplicable to-day. We have to follow the line of life in its ever varying curves and an attempt to adhere rigidly to an outworn creed may take us off at a tangent from this curve of life and lead us to disaster.

SUPPLIERS OF NEWS ABOUT RUSSIA

It is right therefore that India should be eager to learn more about Russia. So far her information has been largely derived from subsidised news agencies inimical to Russia and the most fantastic stories about her have been circulated. The question most frequently put to me has been about the alleged nationalisation of women! The most prolific suppliers of news about Russia have been the Riga correspondents of British and other newspapers. A writer in the New York "Nation" described recently how Riga correspondents are made. He wrote as follows:

"The first time I served as a Riga correspondent was in London. An editor made a correspondent of me by giving me an editorial leader clipped from one of the morning papers. He instructed me to recast part of it in the form of a dispatch and date it from Riga. The editorial was one reviewing in some detail the pernicious activities of the Third International. I must have rewritten it rather well, for later I was entrusted with other tasks of the same delicate nature. I became the paper's regular Riga correspondent—"from our own correspondent," as they like to say in Fleet Street.

"A year later I was in Paris and attached to a newspaper there. And in Paris I found myself again a Riga correspondent. The work was twofold now. There were French journals and English journals to rewrite. All of them, including the one in London which formerly employed me seemed to boast of Riga correspondents. In all their dispatches there were revelations—Bolshevist atrocities, Cheka executions, Soviet economic difficulties, dissatisfaction of the people with the Government. As in London, this material was turned over to me; and out of the mass another composite Riga correspondent was born.

"Whenever I think of Riga now I do not visualize a city, but a newspaper office—old desks, paste-posts shears, typewriters, waste paper. Riga is a newspaper office city. It may have a geographical location. For all I know it may be populated with individuals absorbed in their own affairs; eating well sleeping well, dreaming of owning automobiles. You cannot prove it by me. Once, in a moment of inexcusable curiosity, I went to the trouble of hunting up Riga in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. That fount of current information describes it as a thriving port on the Baltic Sea, from which agricultural products, chiefly, oats, are exported to England. Obviously, it was an old edition of the Encyclopaedia. By this time the rumours far outnumber the oats.

"If cities ever receive decorations for signal service, the Western world should confer prime honours upon Riga. By its mere existence as a four-letter word used for a dispatch dateline it has served as a barrier against the plots of the Soviets, thus keeping sacred and inviolate the idealism of Western Europe. Riga defends the world against insidious propaganda of the Soviets. Red lies break against its intrepid front."

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